The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,004.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

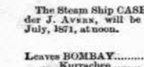
First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Language, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st Aug., at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Aug. 1	Leave Madras	Aug. 14
,, Carwar	,, 5	,, Cocanada	,, 16
,, Narrakel	,, 5	,, Viragapatam	,, 17
,, Aleppy	,, 6	,, Bimlipatam	,, 17
,, Tuticorin	,, 7	,, Coringapore	,, 19
,, Colombo	,, 8	,, Falso Point	,, 19
,, Galle	,, 9	Arrive CALCUTTA	,, 20
,, Negapatam	,, 12		

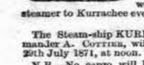
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

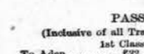
The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1871, at noon.

Leaves BOMBAY	July. 22	Leave BUSSORAH	Aug. 11
,, Kurrachee	,, 26	,, Fao	,, 11
,, Guadur	,, 27	,, Bushire	,, 14
,, Muscat	,, 29	,, Linga	,, 17
,, Bunder Abbas	,, 31	,, Bunder Abbas	,, 18
,, Linga	Aug. 2	,, Muscat	,, 20
,, Bushire	,, 4	,, Guadur	,, 22
,, Fao	,, 6	,, Kurrachee	,, 26
Arrive BUSSORAH	,, 7	Arrive BOMBAY	,, 29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

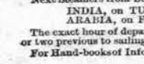
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cuttin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay,

INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

BUCHANAN & Co.,

HOUSE AGENTS,

17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,

Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Bo. Robson, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

RICHARDSON and Co. have THIS DAY OPENED the ABOVE FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, where they are prepared to execute Orders for Castings and General Iron Work.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 27th June 1871. RICHARDSON & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Bengal Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Pipe and Bars (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Treiste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks. Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron. Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows. Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows. Corrugated Iron.
Canvas. Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins. Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine. Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement. Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts: Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting. Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 25th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain D. Reynoldson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street.

GRANT of a LEASE of Four Stories of a House in the Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate, by public competition.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the owner, expose for public competition on the premises, the lease for three years of the four convenient Stories of the newly-built house No. 22C (the ground floor whereof has been already let and is not to be included in the Lease) in the Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate and next door to Sassoon's Building, subject to such conditions as will then be read.

This house which is in the middle of the Commercial part is well adapted for Merchants or Solicitor's Office or Residence. The upper stories command a splendid view of the harbour and Back Bay, and are very airy and cool. The attention of Merchants and Solicitors are therefore drawn thereto. The house is open for inspection at any time between 12 and 4.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1871.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T. Cloths, Madapollams, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

A pair of handsome Grey Arab Galloways, go in single and double Harness and in Saddle, both good Lady's Riding Horses.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mortgagee, Tookaram Ramjee Mallie, with the consent of the Mortgagors Rapoojee Wissoonath Sittaram, Wishwanath Essobs, and Ben-bai, widow of the late Wishwanath Essobs, guardi-n for her infant son, Dwarkanath Wishwanath, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of ground freehold new salt batty ground situated at the junction of the Falkland and Bellasis Roads, in the sub-district Registry of Mazagon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 492, in the name of Wishwanath Essoba, and containing by admeasurement Eight thousand two hundred and ten square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the North by batty ground now or formerly belonging to the late Hon'ble Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett; on or towards the East by ground now or formerly belonging to the late firm of Messrs. Rogers & Co.; on or towards the South by public water drain, and also by the batty ground now or lately belonging to Mesiya Perckhanbhoy; and on or towards the West by new Foras Road, and also by batty ground now or formerly belonging to Karbadjee Hormusjee.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English-built four-seated Open-carriage by Dolbear, a ditto ditto double-seated Brougham by Lewis of Salisbury, a pair of handsome Fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, a powerful Bay Arab Broughan ditto, Sets of best English plated mounted Single and Double Harness, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of A. L. Estill, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An excellent Pianoforte in perfect good order.

Bombay, 20th July 1871. BENNETT & Co.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—"A."—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECUAL PRESERVES OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

YARROW and HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £360.
50 feet long	seats for 40 persons	complete from £650.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

FAUD.

On the 27th of [illegible], 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACK WELL'S, Shade Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Seakdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Caffres, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, and

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, and EFFECTS of the late ESSAJEE ALLADIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

SULLIMAN ESSAJEE .....Applicant.

An APPLICATION having been MADE to this Honorable Court on behalf of the above-named Applicant for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATTELS, and EFFECTS of the above-named Deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 19th day of July 1871.

HERFORD E. HOPE, Applicant's Proctor.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the Estate of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE, trading in Bombay, under the Name and Style of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and COMPANY; in Calcutta, of NANJEE JEYCURN and COMPANY; and in Mangarole, of SOONDERJEE NANJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL ACCOUNT of the LIQUIDATION of this ESTATE, with its Vouchers, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

T. F. PUNNETT, Trustee.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 18th July 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. FRANCIS JOSEPH VAS AZEVEDO, of Bombay, Portuguese, hath contracted to SELL to ANDIAROO BYRAMJEE DOSSABHOY BHUPOO, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, together with dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate at New Sonapoor Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bhoolehwur Sub-District, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, and bounded on the east by Pork Market, on the west by Church Lane, on the north by the covered drain and the house of Byramjee Cowa-jee, and on or towards the south by New Sonapoor Road. All persons having any Claim against the aforesaid premises, by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required, within fourteen days from the date hereof, to make the same known, in writing, to me, the undersigned Purchaser, in New Sonapoor Road, House No. 54, otherwise the Sale will be completed without regard to any Claims there may be.—Dated this 19th day of July 1871.

BYRAMJEE DOSSABHOY BHUPOO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMASJEE RUTTONJEE GAREEWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee, hath contracted to SELL to VICAJEE MANOCKJEE WACHA, all that piece of Fazendary LAND, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Chundunwady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bhoolehwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 18 and 19, and bounded on the east by the cart of Manockjee Merwanjee Setna, on the west by a passage leading to the ground and re-pawn and the house of Jemadar, on the south by the Chundunwady Lane, and on the north by sweeper's passage and the house of Gunnoo Soorwa. All persons having any Claim against the aforesaid premises, by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, are hereby required, within fourteen days from the date hereof, to make the same known, in writing, to me, the undersigned Purchaser, without the Fort, No. 25, Esplanade Road, otherwise the Sale will be completed without regard to any Claims there may be.—Dated 18th July 1871.

VICCAJEE MANOCKJEE WACHA.

WITH reference to the NOTICE dated the 27th day of March 1871, signed by HEERBAI, widow of the late Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, warning the Tenants of certain immoveable property in Bombay, alleged by her to be the property of the said RAHIMBHOY ALLOOBHOY, and the persons holding property of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, or indebted to him from making any payments or parting with any property without the consent of her, the sole widow and representative of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, WE, the undersigned, GOREBAI, widow of Alloo Paroo, the mother of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, and RAHIMUTBAI, the daughter of the said Alloo Paroo and sister of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, hereby give NOTICE unto all concerned, that the said HEERBAI, the widow of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, has no right or interest in the property and estate of the said late Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, nor any right to publish the Notice above referred to, and that all persons paying any regard to such Notice will do so at his or their own risk and peril.—Bombay, 19th July 1871.

The O mark of GOREBAI, widow of Alloo Paroo.

The O mark of RAHIMUTBAI, the daughter of Alloo Paroo.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby given NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter, and that they are on the table.
2. A letter from the Honourable A. R. Scoble, dated 25th April 1871, requesting the Clerk of the Peace to lay before the Worshipful Bench his resignation of the office of Chairman of the Worshipful Bench.

To elect a Chairman in the room of the Honourable A. R. Scoble, resigned.

3. The Mun cipal Commissioner will state the facts concerning the lease of the new Office Buildings.
4. The Municipal Commissioner to apply for sanction to construct a piece of a Public Road, near Bellasis Road, the cost of which is (Rs. 3,750) has been advanced by the Municipality but to be paid on the 1st January 1873 by Messrs. Soondercdass Mooljee and others.
5. A letter from the Members of the Committee appointed to consider the position of the Municipality as to its permanent indebtedness when established, and the obligations of the Local and Supreme Governments towards the regular support of the Municipality, submitting their Report for the consideration of the Worshipful Bench.
6. Letter from Mr. Under-Secretary H. E. Jacomb, dated 9th June 1871, General Department, asking, with reference to para 2 of his letter No. 742, dated the 22nd March 1869, when Government may expect to be favoured with the opinion of the Bench as to the alterations they would recommend should be effected in the constitution of the Municipality, as provided for in the existing Law.
7. The Minutes of the Members of the Committee appointed to consider and report on the constitution of the Local Bench and its relation to the Executive Officers of the Municipality, and the relations of the Bench and its Officers to Government.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 19th July 1871.

WANTED, by an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, RESIDENCE, and STABLING for one or two Horses, in the Fort. Would have no objection to board with an English Family.—Address Z., Office of this Paper.

MELTON MOWBRAY PIES,

GAME, PORK, AND VEAL AND HAM,

Each,

Cash Rs. 1-12; Credit Rs. 2,

Just received Overland by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Brandy ,,	,, 25	,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25	,,
GORDON'S Sherry	,, 24	,,
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,
LARRONDE FRERE'S		
St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 15	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 25	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,
HUDSON & HORNYICK'S		
Pale Dry Sherry	,, 18	,,
W. McEWAN'S		
Beer, Quarts	,, 4½	,,
Ditto Pints	,, 2½	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Indian Daily News" Office.

The commodious HOUSE in Rampart Row, Fort, lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

A large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort, lately in the occupation of the "English Hotel."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings, in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Mary Fardoon.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Two or Three TEA ESTATES, varying in area from one hundred (100) to three hundred (300) acres, can now be PURCHASED in the Kangra Valley, in the most salubrious and Picturesque of all the Himalayan districts. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY of the Planters' Association, Palumpore, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 35.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PIER COMPANY, (Limited).

To be registered under "The Indian Companies' Act 1866."

Capital 40 Lacs, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

First Issue 30 Lacs, in 3,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

Deposit on application Rs. 100 per share, and Rs. 400 on allotment, the balance of Rs. 500 per share to be payable on the 30th December next.

SECOND ISSUE OF 10 LACS, IN 1,000 SHARES OF RS. 1,000 EACH, WILL BE ISSUED, WHEN REQUIRED FOR EXTENSION OF PROPERTY, AND WILL BE FIRST OFFERED TO THE THEN EXISTING PROPRIETORS.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.

HON. A. D. SASSOON, C.S.I. | A. J. MACDONALD, Esq.

AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY, | A. M. GUBBAY, Esq.

(With power to add to their number.)

ENGINEER.

ARTHUR W. FORDE, Esq., C.E., Mem. Inst. C.E.

BANKERS.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND Co.

It is proposed to establish this Company for the purpose of supplying a want long felt in this important city, that is, a Pier alongside which vessels of almost any tonnage may lie afloat and discharge at all times of the tide.

During 1856 and 1857 numerous proposals for Wet Docks and Pier Schemes were submitted to the public, but they were generally of such an ambitious and gigantic character as to be considered in advance of the times, and consequently the resources for carrying any of the schemes into effect were not obtainable, or they were for other reasons abandoned. Subsequently plans for similar works, but of a less expensive and simple nature, were brought forward to be received with apathy, and nothing came of them except a general discussion on the comparative ad antages of Wet Docks and Piers, the result being a balance of skilled testimony conclusively showing that Piers, both from an economical and sanatory point of view, were preferable in a tropical climate to Wet Docks. At a more recent period, that is, when Bombay was revelling in the riches derived from the adventitious trade which followed the breaking out of Civil War in America, numerous schemes were planned and vast amounts spent thereon, all of which, with one or two exceptions, have miserably failed in their intended purpose, and Bombay is therefore to this day without Docks or Piers.

If the want of accommodation for the Export and Import trade of this Port was felt so keenly at the periods above referred to, it must be admitted that the increase since that time more than renders it more than ever desirable that Bombay should not be behind any Port in the East, many of which, although of much less importance, have either Docks or Piers, in the facilities available for the loading and discharging of vessels, and the shipping, landing, and storing of merchandize.

In order that the increase of our trade may be appreciated, the statistics of tonnage taken for Customs Duties are subjoined:—

	Entered. Ships.	Tons.	Cleared. Ships.	Tons.
1856-57	568	441,978	536	387,391
1869-70	930	793,267	938	791,011
Increase	362	351,289	402	403,620

And a comparison of even more recent years shows the same steady increase:—

	Entered. Ships.	Tons.	Cleared. Ships.	Tons.
1865-66	759	589,327	774	628,423
1869-70	930	793,267	938	791,011
Increase	171	203,940	154	162,588

The value of Exports for the Financial Year 1869-70, including Treasure, were Rs. 26,36,50,208, and in the Imports Rs. 2,92,37,065.

The Exports for the year ending 31st December last comprised 10,55,335 bales Cotton, 40,963 bales Wool, 131,000 bags Seed, 43,756 chests Opium, 10,000 bales Hemp, 28,497 bags Myrabolams, and 4,419 cwts. Ivory, besides a large quantity of miscellaneous produce.

The completion of the Suez Canal, the opening up of railways throughout the country, and the establishment of telegraphic communication both with East and West, have given a new and powerful stimulus to Indian trade, the effect of which must be a further and growing increase in the commercial interests of this Port. In steam tonnage alone the increase is already great, and when it is considered that the chief shipbuilders of the United Kingdom are turning out every three months over 250,000 tons of shipping suitable for trade via the Canal, the necessity for such a Pier as contemplated is apparent. During 1870, the opening year of the Canal trade, the steam tonnage inwards and outwards, exclusive of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships, was 76,000 and 70,000 tons respectively. The exports via the Canal and by Steamer and Overland for 1870 were 4,33,332 bales Cotton, 18,293 bales Wool, and 1,95,198 packages of miscellaneous produce. The exports by steamers to China in 1870 were 41,000 chests Opium, 43,753 bales Cotton, and 32,765 of miscellaneous produce. It is beyond a doubt that a large proportion if not the whole of this tonnage, as well as vessels with general cargoes, will have recourse to the Pier when its advantages for speedy discharge and loading are apparent. The position of the Pier being contiguous to the Principal Cotton Presses, the Custom House, and the Goods Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway,—with which Railway a junction at small cost can be obtained, thus opening communication with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway also—will offer facilities not hitherto enjoyed for the shipment of Cotton and the landing of merchandize, whether destined for Bombay or up-country. With cotton pressed in the districts, the railway waggon will go alongside ship, and thus save cartage altogether.

The important and valuable concession to construct this Pier, granted by the Government of Bombay, has been secured for this Company from Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, the consideration being Twelve Hundred Shares of One Thousand Rupees each in the Company fully paid up. For this consideration the landed property lately purchased by Messrs. David Sassoon &

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Spinning shares closed active. Other shares rather weak. Government Paper firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100 par
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	640
1,200	500	187.5	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
15,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360 nl.
40,000	200	nil	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,500	25	125	nil	National Bank of India.	101
19,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218.3.8	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
—	£20	109.1.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
—	£2	43.10.2	do.	Do.	47
—	£400	4,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£48	197.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,685
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Fier Co. Ld	147
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	920
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	380

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,550
800	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,780
400	5,000	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	781	40	Bombay United	953
1600	150	150		Bronch Mills	290
750	2,000	all		Dharumsey Spinning	2,675
750	2,000	all	175 p.a	Great Eastern	2,440
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,070
800	2,500	all	300 p.a	Oriental	2,600
600	2,500	2,400		Royal	2,270

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,500	1,100	250 p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,015
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	435
* 150	12,000	11,000	200 p.	Apollo Press Co.	7,250
200	2,000	1,200	250 p.	Bombay Press Co.	2,400
200	500	all	99 p.	Do. New	600
500	1,000	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	6,300
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co.	3,500
150	3,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	10,350
300	2,000	1,200	Nil.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,915
300	5,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,600
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	200 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,150
200	400	350	35 p.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	590
120	2,500	all	200	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras.	900
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500			Carwar Company	810

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	880
50,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co	36
50	2,000	30	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,500	500	all	40 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	400
3,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Vegas Patent Slip Co.	87

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	85 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
93	19 ...	Do. China	1
250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70 May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,290	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-4
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
81x per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 3 per cent. (26. 50c.) of 1871	93½ to 93¾

CALCUTTA.—15TH JULY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 99-3, or 0-14 discount.

4½ per cents, of 1871, small amount at Rs. 104-8.

5 per cents, of 1856-57 at Rs. 103-10 and 103-12.

5½ per cents, small amounts at Rs. 113-12.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at, Rs. 1,376½ and 1,380, exclusive of the dividend.

Howrah Docking Co's shares at Rs. 200.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co's shares were offered for sale at Rs. 375.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 19.

Ashburner, Colonel, 1st Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

Maunsell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Roorkee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 19.

Firebrace, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

Ashburner, Colonel, 1st Bombay Cavalry, to rejoin, to Poona.

Watling, Lieutenant, 23rd Regiment N. I. I., on duty, to Poona.

Law, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England, (left on the 19th).

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 17th July, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

Poona Horse.—Major La Touche, for 60 days, from date of departure; Captain Hogg, for 60 days, from the 25th July 1871.

Poona, 18th July 1871.

A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at the Major-General's quarters on Friday the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of examining Ensign Macbay, 18th King's, attached to 11th Regiment N.I., for admission to the Staff Corps.

President—Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

Members—Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regiment N. I. I.; Lieut.-Colonel Thompson, 9th Regiment N. I.

The Committee will be guided by the instructions contained in G. G. O. No. 333 of 1864.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of 1st class Apothecary William Arnold Kidd are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh for civil duty.

Mr. J. R Hallett, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Sanskrit, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

Sir W. Grey, K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service with effect from 1st July 1871.

Captain R. C. Evanson, Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, to officiate as Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd June 1871.

Captain E. A. Pemberton, officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, officiated as Cantonment Magistrate of Kamptee from the 10th April to the 6th May 1871.

Mr. T. W. Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Police, officiating as Superintendent, 4th grade, British Burmah, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year.

The following promotions are made in the Revenue Survey Department with effect from the 13th May 1871:—

Mr. Nicholas Thomas Davey, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 1st grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Johnstone, C.B., who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Captain Fitzherbert Coddington, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. Davey.

Captain William Henry Wilkins, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade, vice Captain Coddington.

Lieutenant J. B. Lawrence, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade with effect from the 3rd April 1871.

Mr. E. C Barrett, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd Division, Central Provinces, is allowed three months' leave of absence, for the purpose of passing an examination in the Hindoostance language.

Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., is appointed an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade in the Topographical Branch of the Survey Department.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be additional Members of the Central Committee in India to direct the arrangements to be made in India in connection with the International Exhibition of select works of Fine and Industrial Art to be opened at Kensington on the 1st May 1872:

The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, C.S.

,, ,, W. Robinson, C.S.I.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. M. Repton, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, late officiating as Deputy Commissioner at Ajmere, to be Deputy Commissioner in the Ajmere Commission, with effect from the 1st April 1871.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Major-General D. M. Stewart, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps,—arrived at Bombay on the 3rd June 1871.

Major J. F. Sherer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, Bengal,—arrived at Bombay on the 18th May 1871.

The following orders, issued by the Government of Bombay, are confirmed:—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officers:

Captain Francis Frederick Rowcroft, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment,—for two years, under the regulations of 1868.

Captain William Lyttleton Powys Drummond, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for twenty months, under the regulations of 1868.

Major Wemyss Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow,—for twenty months, under the regulations of 1868.

Supernumerary Surgeon William Henry Kirton, of the Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgeon James Fawcus, M.D., of the Medical Department, Inspector General of Jails Lower Provinces,—for twenty months, under the regulations of 1868.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hyderabad Contingent.—No 2 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant J. G. Pollock, Subaltern, No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, and Officiating Commandant, No. 4 Horse Light Field Battery, to be Commandant, vice Captain W. F. Grey, deceased, but to continue to officiate as Commandant, No. 4 Horse Light Field Battery, during the absence on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, of Captain H. F. Pritchard, or until further orders.

Lieutenant J. A. Kelso, Subaltern, to officiate as Commandant during the period Lieutenant J. G. Pollock may officiate as Commandant, No. 4 Horse Light Field Battery, or until further orders.

No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant N. F. Fowler, officiating Subaltern, to be Subaltern, vice Lieutenant J. G. Pollock.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No. 151 of 31st March last, Mr. J. H. McRae, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Rajpootana, resumed charge on 16th June 1871 of the Neemuch Division from Captain Nuthall, officiating Executive Engineer.

Captain Nuthall will continue in charge of the Chittore Division until further orders.

The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 1st grade, are transferred from Oudh to the Provinces specified:—

Mr. J. H. Reid, to the Central Provinces.

Baboo Kedernath Doss, to Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

Mr. F. M. Avern, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, having reported his return from sick leave to Europe, is transferred from Bengal to the Punjab in the Railway Branch.

The following transfers are made in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department:—

Captain J. P. Westmoreland, R.E., Controller 2nd class, 3rd grade, Central India, and Officiating Controller in the Punjab, is transferred to Rajpootana, but will continue to officiate in the Punjab until further orders.

Mr. J. H. Harding, Controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade, British Burmah, and Officiating Controller, Central India, is permanently posted to the latter province.

Mr. T. Moss, Controller, 2nd class, 4th grade, officiating Controller, British Burmah, is permanently posted to that province.

W. C. J. Windle, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, availed himself on the 12th of June 1871 of the two years' leave of absence on medical certificate granted to him in Notification of this Department, No. 243 of the 21st idem.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Septimus Oswald, Madras, probationary Revenue Surveyor, 4th grade, to be Assistant Revenue Surveyor of the 3rd grade from 6th instant.

Mr. H. T. Hanby, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 2nd grade, 1st Divison, North Western Provinces, for one month under Financial Department Notification No. 3622, dated 22nd December 1865, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 10th July 1871.

Major W. Hands, Staff Corps, is appointed Provincial Aide-de-Camp to Major-General H. W. Blake, Commanding Fegu Division.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) F. H. Winterbotham, Infantry General List, will do duty with the Sappers and Miners at Bangalore—to join on expiration of his privilege leave.

The following posting is ordered:—

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Cookson, Cavalry, to general duty at Bangalore.

The following removal is ordered:—

Lieutenant J. Dunbar, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, doing duty at the Depot at Wellington, is directed to rejoin his regiment at Bangalore, his services being required owing to a paucity of officers.

Leave of absence:—

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Assistant Surgeon G. Park, M.D., 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 26th May to 26th September 1871, on the recommendation of a medical board.

General Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Drury, Deputy Quarter Master General, from 30th June to 1st July 1871, in extension of privilege leave—to enable him to join.

Divisional Staff—Captain A. McGoun, officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Ceded District, from the 10th July 1871 or date of departure for sixty days—privilege leave.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. C. Russell, 29th Brigade, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

18th Hussars—Cornet T. Hope, from 10th July 1871 or date of departure, for six months.

76th Foot—Ensign D D. C. McC McDonald, from 3rd July 1871 or date of departure.

76th Foot—Ensign F. W. Snell, from 12th July or date of departure, for six months,

89th Foot—Assistant Surgeon E Ward, from 5th July 1871, for one month—Bangalore, s.c.

Staff Corps—Captain W. G. Carr, attached to 9th Regiment Native Infantry, from 5th July 1871, or date of departure—Bombay, s.c., to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH JULY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship loading.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 8s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bdis	£1 8s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 3s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Sepia	Connell	Liverpool.
	Tanjore (s)	Johnson	China, &c.
	Hindoostan	Roskett	Suez, July 8.

The ship Evening Star, to Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July			
15	De Ruyter (s)	Young	London, June 4.
	West Ridge	Warland	Liverpool, April 7.
	Mirzapore	Mackenzie	Sunderland, March 23.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

July			
15	Arabia (s)		Rangoon.

Passengers sailed per s s Arabia—From Madras to Rangoon—Major-General and Mrs H W Blake.

From Madras to Masulipatam—Mrs Swinton and 3 children, and Rev J and Mrs Harrison.

From Madras to Cocanada—Captain Beatty.'

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Eggers, 6 casks glassware, N Canjee; 7 crates earthenware, P Festonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Clara, 400 tubs English steel, Stenhouse & Co; 12 cases type, and 4 packages Columbian press, Geo W Wheatley & Co; 32 cases glassware and 1 cask earthenware, A H Rahimbhoy; 10 kegs bird shot, B Veerjee; 9 cases still hock, King, King & Co.

Cashmere (s), 20 cases champagne, R L Southern & Co; 19 boxes printing type, C Macdonald & Co; 50 cases sarsaparilla, D Merwanjee & Co; 47 cases champagne, 25 cases claret, 2 cases port wine, and 2 cases old tom, E N Colabawalla & Co.

Haddington, 13 crates bottles and 34 casks soda crystal, Henry Rogers; 30 cases beer, Stenhouse & Co; 10 cases whiskey and 10 cases old tom, M Jamsetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Princess Alexandra, 2 bales cotton, B Tulluckchund; 90 bags linseed, K Nensee; 55 bales cotton, J Ruttonsey.

Millwall, 300 bags linseed, D Govindjee; 200 bales cotton, N. Moorarjee.

Clara, 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Deccan (s), 52 bales wool, C Furdoonjee.

Indus (s), 30 bales wool, B Canjee; 170 bales cotton, N J Ebram; 54 bales cotton, R Moorarjee; 52 bales cotton, T Vurjdass.

India (s), 3,200 bundles coir yarn and 12 casks cocoanut oil, N Govindjee; 50 bales cotton, H Bonanjee, Touche & Co.

Erimnita, 33 bales cotton, The L A & A Co.

Apis (s), 29 cases gum, E Sallay.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s), 31 cases mother o'pearl shells, S Molaclin, Whittington, 67 hogsheads fish oil, N & V Pandoorng.

Deccan (s), 279 pieces E teeth, R Girdhurlall.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co; 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co; 70 bales cotton, T Vurjdass.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 29	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 22	11 A.M.	
China	,, 19	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	Aug. 2	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	July 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several ranch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

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Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LOWE—July 17th, at St. Albans Villa, Poona, the wife of Mr. J. G. J. Lowe, Contractor, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEGBIE—July 15th, at Peramboor, Madras, the wife of Mr. Alex. P. W. Begbie, Acting Deputy Register of the High Court of Judicature, of a daughter.

BICKERS—July 16th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. John Bickers, Deputy Collector, of a son.

ROBERTSON—July 16th, at Seebpore, the wife of Allan Robertson, Junior, of a son.

WHELER—July 14th, at Jullundur, the wife of Captain H. J. Wheler, 14th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

CARPENTER—July 10th, at Trimulcherry, of cholera, Charles George, aged 5 years and 7 months, the son of Apothecary G. F. Carpenter, 76th Regiment.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1871.

IT is hardly possible that the French Government can intend to act *immediately* on the recommendation of the Budget Commission, that imports of raw cotton into France shall be taxed 20 per cent. So heavy a duty would simply kill the cotton trade of France while cotton goods manufactured in that country are exposed to competition with English piece goods on which there is a very low import duty. The suggestion of the Commission will not, we presume, be carried into effect until the commercial treaty with England has been done away with. When France has, in M. Thiers's phrase, "recovered the right of taxing herself" in any way that pleases her, she will undoubtedly raise the tariff on cotton goods of English make in order to protect her own manufactures. But a year's notice must be given of the intention of the French Government not to renew the treaty; and meanwhile we must suppose that raw cotton will not be taxed at the prohibitive rate mentioned in the telegram received yesterday.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT can hardly look back with satisfaction on the result of his latest appearance before the public in the character of the champion of arbitrary power and indirect taxation in Bombay. He won, indeed, an oratorical success, due not to the force of his arguments, but to the quaintness of his fancies and the vigour and vivacity of his rhetoric; but, when the momentary interest excited by so startling a display of clever eccentricity had died away, Mr. Knight and his statistics were absolutely disregarded, and not one even of the serried phalanx of native housekeepers stood by the man whom they made use of three years ago to relieve them of taxation which they felt to be irksome, and impose it on the poorest class of the population. As extravagant in his advocacy of the claim of receivers of rent in Bombay to be exempt from, as he is in his demand that none but receivers of rent up-country shall be subjected to, taxation, Mr. Knight has ended by disgusting equally the civilian admirers of State-landlordism with his imperial finance, and the Bombay housekeepers with his local finance. But the vile ingratitude of mankind towards this superior being does not end here. We all know how kind Mr. Knight was to the Municipal Commissioner at the recent Bench meeting, how he told "the twaddlers" that Mr. Crawford was specially sent down amongst them "to give the world assurance of a man," and how he confidently announced that *he* could rule the Executive officer who had a just contempt for all Mr. Knight's colleagues on the Bench. But, instead of being thankful for this ostentatious patronage, Mr. Crawford presumed to have an opinion of his own on financial matters; and that opinion was directly opposed to the fiscal theory Mr. Knight had set up. The result is, that, to the great amusement of the public, Mr. Knight now, in the preface to his essay on Municipal affairs, classes Mr. Crawford himself with "the twaddlers." Here are the terms in which the Commissioner is now spoken of by his inconstant friend:—"Mr. Crawford, knowing about as much of the principles of taxation as of the refinements of scholastic theology, thinks to remedy the evil by what will merely intensify it, namely, letting off the class of occupiers altogether, and fastening everything upon the house-*owner*. He is simply professing to aggravate the fraud we are already committing. Let him stick to the work he does so effectively, and leave the finance part of the business to others"—(that is, to me, Robert Knight). "He does not understand it." Well, not Mr. Crawford alone, but the men whom the late editor of the *Times of India* attacks with a spiteful vindictiveness that is most discreditable to him as a public writer—Mr. W. Martin Wood and Mr. James Taylor—know far more about the actual state of the town and the incidence of local taxation than Mr. Knight can justly pretend to do. The statistics which Mr. Knight gave to the Bench, and which he has since published in a pamphlet, to show that householders are too heavily taxed in Bombay, are simply worthless. What possible meaning can there be in the argument that a household numbers five or six on the average in England, and, according to the Municipal Assessor, fifty, sixty, or eighty in Bombay? All our municipal taxes, except the house-tax, are payable by the occupiers of houses or flats, or by the consumers of water, or the proprietors of wheeled carriages. It is only the house-tax, the proceeds of which amount to about one-fifth of the whole income of the town, that is levied, for convenience sake, on the householder, who recovers it from his tenants, whether his house is tenanted by one family or by twenty. In all parts of Bombay, except where Europeans chiefly live, there are ranges of buildings called "chawls," in which some hundreds of families live by hiring separate apartments. It is the common practice in England for owners of such lodging-houses to pay the rates, in order to save the Municipalities the infinite trouble of collecting petty dues from so large a number of occupiers; and this practice is followed in Bombay. To show how absurd is Mr. Knight's fancy that this is felt to be a grievance by the house-owners, we may mention that, so sure are the landlords of these "chawls" of recovering what they pay from their monthly tenants, most of them now pay *all* taxes, though the law only requires them to pay the house-tax.

Is it mere perverseness that makes Mr. Knight throw away his influence with sensible men by this affectation of singularity? We are tempted sometimes to appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, from the Mr. Knight of to-day who wants to strangle the trade of the town with town duties and bunder fees to the Mr. Knight of former days, whose perhaps impracticable but still noble ideal was to abolish even the Custom House here, and to convert Bombay into a free port for the commerce of the whole world. Surely, he must sometimes have twinges of conscience when he thinks of the mischief the policy advocated by him during the last two or three years has done to the town. We say nothing at present about the Town Duties, because that subject will probably soon come on for discussion again. But Mr. Knight gladly accepts also the responsibility of having helped to bring about that purchase of the Elphinstone Land Company by Government which has saddled the trade of the place with increased taxation, and has provided no new facilities for landing, shipping, or storing goods in Bombay. We may at least be thankful that Mr. Knight's original proposal was not carried out—for, at the end of 1866, he seriously invited the Secretary of State to grant loans of public money, not to the Elphinstone Land Company alone, but to the Back Bay and all the other bankrupt land companies in the place. He does us the honour to say that this project was frustrated by the opposition of the *Bombay Gazette*, but we really cannot lay claim to any credit in the matter. Mr. Knight's letter to Lord Cranborne was received with shouts of laughter in Bombay; and to this moment there are many persons who, not understanding that the writer of the letter has not the slightest sense of humour, believe that the whole thing was meant as a joke. Well, some of the Elphinstone shareholders then conceived the happy idea of selling their property to the State; Colonel Strachey took up the idea on the part of Government; and Mr. Knight commended it to public support in the press. The *Indian Economist*, again flattering us far beyond our deserts, declares that Mr. Knight only wanted to checkmate the *Bombay Gazette*, by using the argument we had often urged against the giving away of the foreshore to promoters of companies in order to justify the re-transfer of the Elphinstone property to the State. But to foolishly buy back at an exorbitant price public rights which had been foolishly given away for nothing was only to cap one blunder by another still more serious.

We had protested against granting to joint stock companies the privilege of levying what dues they liked on the trade of Bombay; but we pointed out that Government, having fortunately retained Moody Bay in its own possession, could, by constructing docks or piers and wharves there, still provide cheap and excellent accommodation for the commerce of the port. Instead, however, of making use of Moody Bay, the Government chose to lock up two millions of money in an estate consisting of any number of acres of reclaimed and unproductive land. The result of this investment of money which ought to have been spent on piers or wet docks is that Government has now the greatest difficulty in obtaining the funds to complete works without which their newly-acquired property will be useless, and that the projected works at Moody Bay and the Apollo Reclamation must be postponed for years or perhaps abandoned altogether. But this is not the worst. Special bunder fees were legalized last year to pay interest on the splendid investment the State had made; and, not content with levying these fees on goods and packages landed at bunders actually constructed or purchased by the Government, the Public Works Department has had the cruelty to set up little custom-houses of its own on every patch of sandy beach, from Back Bay to Worlee and Mahim, and from Colaba to Sewree, on which poor fishermen have been accustomed from time immemorial to land their fish without paying any dues. Now, what right has Government to make these wretched villagers pay for the luxury of having docks and piers (even supposing these to be built) that big ships can come alongside of? It would be just as reasonable to tax every boatman who has a wherry on the Thames in order to pay a good dividend on the capital invested in the London Docks. These boasted public works will only cause misery and discontent, if they are to be paid for, not by the merchants and the shipowners who use them, but by the fishermen who want neither piers, nor docks, nor warehouses. It is hard to say what limits can be placed to the legal authority of Government in this country; but certainly the State has no moral right to impose this fresh burden on the poorest class of the population; and the policy which has such deplorable effects would, if it were not adopted rather from want of thought than want of heart, deserve to be branded as infamous.

SIR WILLIAM GREY, K.C.S.I., has resigned the Bengal Civil Service.

CHOLERA has broken out in the Persian Gulf at Bahrein, Kateef, Guttur, and Lingah.

GENERAL DONALD STEWART, who was recently appointed to the Andamans, is still in Simla, and very seriously indisposed.

IT is said that Colonel Gough, Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, is obliged owing to ill-health to return to England.

IT is reported that the military force at Saugor is to be considerably reduced when the 1-19th and the battery of Garrison Artillery go home this cold season.

MR. J. R. HALLET, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Sanskrit, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

LORD NAPIER, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief and the Hon. Mr. Arbuthnot, with their respective suites, will leave Madras on the morning of the 26th, by special train—to the Hills we presume.

THE Commissioner of Customs has reported to Government that a new lantern, supplied by the Carwar Port Officer, has been erected at the Coompta Light-house by the Executive Engineer of Canara, and that it has been lighted from the 2nd inst.

THE Governor General in Council has notified that, in future, soldiers of the Unattached List who are selected for the Thomason College, Roorkee, will be required to resign their positions on that list, and revert to the regimental pay and allowances of the rank which they held previous to their transfer.

THE "Madras Mail" mentions that Baron Beaumont, youngest son of Col. Wm. Beaumont, Madras Army, Retired List, was washed overboard on the 2nd ultimo, whilst in the performance of duty on board the ship Buckinghamshire, on the return voyage from Calcutta and New York. He was but 19 years of age.

A LAST effort is being made to submit the Chumba question to a thorough revision by the Supreme Government, and in reference to this the *Pioneer* says—"We are therefore sorry, for his own sake, to learn that Suchet Singh has been so ill-advised as to project an appeal to the Privy Council, and that he intends to go to England as a 'grievance-wallah' early next month."

THE "Rohilkund Samachar Patr" declares that a Hindu widow who was lately re-married at Patna has been, as well as her husband, a prey to a series of misfortunes from the very day of the wedding. They were prepared for excommunication from caste, but that their house should be burnt down was more than they bargained for. Of course the intelligent Hindu public considers these calamities as evidence of the Divine disapproval of widow re-marriage.

THE Governor General in Council has been pleased to empower local Governments and Departments of the Governments of the three presidencies to grant to military officers in civil employ under them leave in India for any period not exceeding three months, as furlough, without reference to the Government or Commander-in-Chief of the presidency to which the officer belongs, provided that, in each case, the authority granting the leave shall first satisfy itself that furlough to that amount is due to the officer concerned. All leave so taken in India will reckon as part of the eight years to which an officer's total furlough is restricted.

WE ("Englishman") learn from a private letter this week that the so-called Wahabee case is likely to give trouble to the Government at home. Some time ago we intimated that actions for damages had been commenced. Hashmadad Khan, the prisoner released by the judge on the ground of there being no evidence to support a *prima facie* case against him, is now prosecuting Lord Mayo and Sir William Grey in the Court of Queen's Bench, and our correspondent informs us that the case seems likely to assume a serious aspect. It is believed in London that the counsel at present leading in the Patna trial will go home immediately on the conclusion of the proceedings, or upon the final determination of the High Court in Appeal, to assist in the civil action in the Queen's Bench. The suit is one for damages for alleged illegal arrest, imprisonment, and other wrongs; but some very important constitutional points will be raised, and the whole policy and conduct of the Government in the Wahabee proceedings are likely to be reviewed. Ameer Khan has also instituted an action against the Viceroy and the late Lieutenant-Governor in the same Court. Our correspondent adds that arrangements are being made to bring the whole question before Parliament next Session.

THE BOMBAY PIER COMPANY.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I am neither afflicted by jaundice, nor at all disappointed by the announcement of the prospectus of the Bombay Pier Company, I trust I may not incur the resentment of Mr. A. J. Macdonald by venturing to make a few remarks on the prospectus aforesaid, from a purely practical stand-point. As your correspondent "Z" has already called attention to the somewhat remote position of the proposed pier from the business parts of Bombay, it will be unnecess

papers condemning the sport of pigeon-shooting at Hurlingham.

Consols for money, 92¼ to 92⅛; for account, 92⅛ to 92⅜.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Col. W. Dempster, 41st Reg.t; the Earl of Kingston; Col. Leslie, M.P.; Col. G. Marryat; Sir R. Tiffton, Bt.; Lt.-Gen. T. G. Higgins, R.A.; Lord Berners.

THE PARIS REVIEW.

GLOWING accounts of the great review held at Longchamps on June 29 were telegraphed to the *Daily News* from which we take the following:—"M. Thiers occupied the old Imperial pavilion, which had been richly decked with gold and crimson hangings and trophies of tri-colours. By his side was M. Grevy; behind him Favre, Simon, and other Ministers. The members of the Assembly were in the stand on M. Thiers's right. The Duke of Aumale and the Prince de Joinville were said to be present. One or two English officers were present in uniform on the ground. Precisely at two Marshal MacMahon and his staff came up the raceccurse at a canter. The Marshal, conspicuous on a coal-black Arab charger, took up his position exactly opposite M. Thiers's pavilion, on the other side of the course. Between, there was a wide space for the troops to march past. The Marshal was received with loud cheers. Directly he had taken up his position the march past commenced. General Ladmirault, commanding the First Corps, took up his position on MacMahon's right to watch his corps march past, and the brigade was preceded by two companies of engineers and a battalion of chasseurs. The line marched by in double columns of companies, six companies to a regiment. Only two battalions from each regiment of the corps stationed in Paris were present. The men looked clean and well in their new hats and spotless white gaiters. As to their marching, it is decidedly in a transition state. They have abandoned the old springy gait we used to see in French regiments, but have not yet acquired the wall-like steadiness they decidedly aim at. In the rear of each brigade came two batteries of artillery, in some cases accompanied by a couple of batteries of mitrailleuses. The men marched by in the deepest silence; not a word was heard from their ranks throughout the review. As each regiment came up there was cheering from the Assembly. After the Ladmirault corps came the 2nd, De Cissey commanding; then the 4th, under Douai; and next came the reserve, with Vinoy at its head. This corps was stronger than its predecessors, as it had three battalions to a regiment, not being stationed in Paris. Its marching, too, was steadier. Vinoy was much cheered on leaving MacMahon to rejoin his corps. Then came the cavalry under Gallifet, chasseurs and Lancers one regiment, two regiments of Hussars, and one of mounted Gendarmes. They went by at a trot, but not too steadily. Last came a brigade of Horse Artillery. Directly the last battery had passed, MacMahon and staff rode across the course and saluted M. Thiers and the Assembly. The review was then declared over. M. Thiers was greatly affected, and wept like a child. The review was favoured by magnificent weather from first to last. The march past lasted three hours and a half, and there must have been 80,000 troops on the ground. All went off with the greatest order. A long cipher despatch was sent off to Prince Bismarck from the central office after the review. Crowds went forth to see the review, but the equipages, the dresses, and the general appearance of the scene were not to be compared with those of the Empire. M. Thiers wore the grand cordon and the Star of the Legion of Honour, conferred upon him in 1842, but which he has not worn for many a day. The officers wore epaulettes for the first time since the war. Those epaulettes, which had been well taken care of, appeared as though they were quite new.

The *News* correspondent adds—

The troops excited no enthusiasm in the spectators. I never was at a review where the troops were so little cheered, and yet some of them marched past in fine style. The large stand in which the deputies sat was profuse in applause and clapping of hands; but these demonstrations were not contagious, and on the left of M. Thiers they were absolutely unheard. The only sign of general enthusiasm seen was when the cavalry cantered past. This was exciting. The spectators were ignorant of horsemanship, and they were lavish of admiration. The marching of the troops in the regiments which went first by was not satisfactory. Succeeding regiments improved on this, but nothing pleased the multitude so much as the gallop of the artillery and the cavalry. The Cuirassiers gave them unbounded pleasure.

The *Standard* correspondent remarks that the popular element was entirely absent, the spectators being composed exclusively of the bourgeoisie.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

THE New French Five per Cent. Loan of £80,000,000 has been a great success. The conditions were announced in the *Official Journal* on Saturday. The issue price was 82f. 50c., or, deducting the interest allowed for prepayment, 79f. 27c. No subscription was accepted for less than 5f. Rentes (100f. stock), and amounts above 5f. Rentes was to be 10f., or multiples of 5f. A deposit of 12f. was payable on subscribing, and the balance is to be paid in sixteen monthly instalments, extending from the 21st of August, 1871, until the 21st of November, 1872. The subscription was opened on Tuesday, and was to have been closed on Friday, but it was officially announced on Wednesday that the amount asked for had already been covered twice over, and that no more applications could be received. M. Pouyer-Quertier stated in the National Assembly that in six hours there was subscribed four milliards 500 millions francs (£173,000,000), of which 3 milliards 500 millions (£101,000,000) was subscribed in France. "This state of things," M. Pouyer-Quertier said, "will enable us to fulfil our engagements towards Germany and hasten the deliverance of the country. We shall not wait for the dates fixed for paying the instalments of the indemnity." On Monday the Minister of Finance published a project of law embodying the proposals of the Government on taxation. Raw silk, wool, cotton, and all other raw material will be charged 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and an equivalent drawback will be granted on the exportation of fabrics. The duties on coffee, sugar, and petroleum are largely increased; and the postage of inland letters is raised from 20 to 25 centimes.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

FOR the time the new loan almost withdrew the attention of the Parisians from the elections which are to take place on Sunday next. The Government is said to have received satisfactory reports as to the probable results of the elections, and expectations are entertained that out of 114 new deputies 80 will support the Government. The Imperialists are said to be working very actively, and pamphlets are being circulated in the provinces praising the Imperial generosity to Catholic churches. The arrangements of the moderate Republicans have been obstructed by M. Gambetta having consented to be put in nomination for Paris. In a letter to a friend he writes, "I accept the mandate of the Parisian democracy, if it judges me worthy of serving it, in spite of the calumnies heaped upon me." He was at Bordeaux on Sunday, and made what is described in the telegrams as "a splendid speech," in the presence of the Republican Committee, on the necessity of reorganizing France morally and physically. This speech does not appear as yet to have been reported in the Paris papers. On Tuesday the question whether his name should stand on the list of candidates issued by the Republican Committee was discussed for two hours, and eventually it was decided in the negative by a majority of two votes. M. Gambetta's friends would not, however, accept this decision, and the discussion was therefore resumed on the following day, but without any agreement being come to on the subject, and in consequence we are told, "instead of a single list, which might have been supported by the whole Republican press, several electoral lists are now published." On Wednesday, a deputation of the "Union of the Parisian Press" waited upon Marshal MacMahon to ask him to present himself as a candidate, but the Marshal replied that he had resolved not to accept any candidature. The number of candidates contesting the arrondissements of the Seine is stated to be 184.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LETTERS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, June 26.

M. DE VILLEMESSANT, the proprietor of *Figaro*, has never disguised his love for the elder branch. A few years ago he made a pilgrimage to Frohsdorff, and the year before last his lieutenant, Albert Wolff, was received by the Count of Chambord. Supposing therefore *Figaro* to be aware of what is passing in the camp of the princes, the following lines which it publishes this morning are of importance:—

People continue to speak much of the fusion and to pass their comments on rumours more or less true. Among the latest reports, that which has made the most noise is the proposed visit of the Princes of Orleans to the Count of Chambord. Let us say what we know on this subject—what we are only authorised to tell. All the Princes of Orleans will go simultaneously or successively to Frohsdorff, and not only such or such member of the family. Is this a symptom of fusion?—Yes. Upon what basis is this union between the two branches of the House of Bourbon effected in view of certain eventualities which they do not desire to foresee, and which they will not provoke?—It is our duty to assert this. We believe we may say without fear of contradiction that the august representatives of the Monarchical principle in France do not propose any manifesto, or draw up any charter. They are resolved to accept the Constitution which France shall decide upon, either now or at a later period. They will accept—and this is an enormous revelation—the "Flag" of France according to the expression employed in our presence. . . . Let us add that the princes of the House of Bourbon united will not take any steps, will not utter a word calculated to trouble the existing state of affairs in France. They will await patriotically in silent and dignified retreat till France demands them.

From the above it would seem that the elder Bourbon has learned something, and no longer adheres to the pretensions which lately yawned like an impassible gulf between the two branches.

This morning M. Francisque Sarcey pours forth a very bitter vial on the head of the British people accused of sympathizing with the Commune. The *Daily News*, this gentleman assures us, is in raptures with Delescluze, Raoul Rigault, and Felix Pyat, looks upon the Archbishop of Paris and the Abbé Duguerry as victims justly sacrificed to the vindictiveness of the oppressed classes, and attributes half the fires in Paris to the barbarity of Macmahon's bandits. But what has still more incensed M. Sarcey than the above remarks are certain sketches in the *Illustrated London News*, in which a number of insurgents about to be shot in the Luxembourg are drawn with the penitent faces "des Jesus-Christ méchamment condamnés à mort." The soldiers, on the contrary, look like murderers exulting in their bloody task. Perhaps the artist (most likely a Frenchman) could see angry soldiers shooting terrified Communists. After remarking that the English continue to slander the French through jealousy and hatred, and that the journals of Old England, so renowned for the accuracy and rapidity of their information, have this time betrayed truth and propriety with shameless impudence, M. Sarcey adds that people who drowned the insurrection in India in the blood of 80,000 men would not be likely to stick at the means employed in France. M. Sarcey forgets that the soupoys who butchered men, women, and children, were not our countrymen, and that many journals in Paris admired them. The great attraction at the Circus in those days was the sepoy brothers, who no doubt, juggled before M. Sarcey.

The inveterate hatred vowed for everything German is beginning to subside, and we shall probably soon hear of the sudden collapse of the anti-Prussian League. Germans are gradually reappearing on 'Change, and a number of tobacconists have been found mixing very bad and cheap tobacco, purchased from the garrison at St Denis with the Government tobacco called "corporal." The advantage of this little transaction for the dealer is that whereas the French weed costs 10 francs a kilogramme the German can be purchased for 3f. 50c. When one considers that the "bureaux de tabacs" are given to persons supposed to have deserved well of the country, and bring in a handsome remuneration when honestly conducted, the enormity of this anti-patriotic traffic is all the more glaring.

JUNE 27.

The journalists complain of the re-establishment of the stamp duty, which was abolished on the 5th of September, 1870, on the day after M. Jules Favre and his friends took office. The tax of a sou is to be levied on each copy printed, and as most of the newspapers are sold at three sous the proprietors complain that they will be unduly taxed in being compelled to cast into the Treasury 33f. for every 100f. worth that they manufacture. In addition to this, the tax upon paper will indirectly affect the newspapers. It is true that when the Government of September removed the stamp duty only a few papers lowered their price, so the tax, now it is reimposed, will not be felt by the public in general.

I regret to say that firing on the troops still continues. A couple of days ago a group of officers were chatting near the Central Markets when a couple of steel-headed arrows were discharged at them; and yesterday a private on duty was shot dead in the Boulevard Voltaire. The house from which the fatal bullet came was instantly surrounded and searched, but, as usual, without any result. In the meantime the police continue to make numerous arrests, and within the last few days three members of the Commune have been picked up—Henri Fortuné at Marseilles; Charles Ledroit, at Caen; and Babick, in Paris. Babick before he joined the Commune acted as bagman for a perfumer and Père Tourcil, the founder of a sect called Fusionists, and wrapped up his bottles of Bully in tracts. I remember seeing a letter written by citizen Babick, signed "Babick, infant of the reign of God and perfumer, 15, rue de Nemours." Strange to say, Babick was arrested in the Rue des Filles-Dieu. The police have also made an important capture in the person of a man called François, who was governor of the prison of La Roquette. It is hoped that a good deal of interesting information will be extracted from this individual, who must have been present when the Archbishop of Paris and the other hostages were assassinated. In addition to this, several members of the Commune and other chiefs of the insurrection made La Roquette their head quarters when driven into their last strongholds.

THE ALBERT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A NOTICE has been issued with regard to the Albert Life Assurance Company by the official liquidators. Holders of policies, or of annuity or endowment contracts, issued by the following companies—viz., the Albert, the Western, the Bank of London and National Provincial, the Family Endowment, the Medical Invalid and General, the National Guardian, the Times, the Beacon, the Kent Mutual, the Indian Laudable Mutual, the Metropolitan Counties and General, the St. George, the London and Continental, the Manchester and London, the National Provincial, the Merchant's and Tradesman's Mutual, the Anchor, the Falcon, Empire, and the New Oriental—can only prove against the Albert Company, except where the Court of Chancery or the arbitrator has decided that claim may be made of the Company issuing the policy. All who desire to prove against any but the Albert, and have not yet done so, must take the requisite steps by the 31st July, and by the same time all who have not yet made their claims known in respect of any of these companies should do so.—*Globe*, June 30.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 30th June, 1871.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Major-General Ashton Shuttleworth to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Lieutenant-General T. G. Higgins, deceased, dated 21st June, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel George Vanderheyden Johnson to be Colonel, vice T. Elwyn, removed as a General Officer, dated 21st June, 1871.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Frederick Young to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Johnson, dated 21st June, 1871.

Captain John Stirling Stirling, from temporary half-pay, to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Young. Dated 21st June 1871.

Second Captain Francis Montagu Smith, from the Supernumerary List, to be Second Captain, vice J. P. Morgan, removed to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st June, 1871.

Lieutenant George Arthur French has been placed upon the Seconded List, dated 22nd April, 1871.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Simon Brown to be Quartermaster, vice Gilchrist, retired on half-pay, dated 1st July, 1871.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 20th instant, of Lieutenant-General Thomas Gordon Higgins, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery:—

Major-General Henry George Teesdale, Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-General, dated 21st June, 1871.

Colonel Thomas Elwyn, from the Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, dated 21st June, 1871.

Major William Thomas Betts, 88th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, dated 21st June, 1871.

Captain James Stanhope Patrick Clarke, 59th Foot, to be Major, dated 21st June, 1871.

Quartermaster Gordon Gilchrist, retired half-pay, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Captain, dated 1st July, 1871.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

The following interesting report is dated Bushire Residency, 3rd July:—

Her Majesty's steamer Magpie, R. N., Commander Doughty, arrived at Bushire on the 10th June. Colonel Pelly having embarked on board the Magpie he proceeded to Bahrein, where Major Smith, Assistant Resident, had already been sent with H. M. S. S. Bullfinch, R. N., and Hugh Rose, B. M., to meet the Chief of Bahrein.

Colonel Pelly returns to Bushire in H. M. S. Bullfinch, R. N., Commander Lodder, Major Smith with Magpie and Huge Rose having been kept at Bahrein. H. M. S. Magpie had, however, to return to Bushire, having lost her medical officer at Bahrein from an attack of cholera.

Kateef is in possession of Turkish troops.

Cholera has broken out at Kateef, and is supposed to have been introduced there by the Turkish troops.

Guttur and Bahrein have also been visited by this scourge. The Chief of the latter place was attacked, but has recovered.

Cholera has also broken out at Lingah. We have reports from Fao that about six or seven hundred destitute Persians have been seen seven miles northward of the telegraph station travelling towards Busreh and Fao; that many were eating grass, and all had a famished, emaciated appearance, several having dropped down apparently from starvation.

The peace of the sea continues undisturbed.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 10th, H. M. S. Magpie, R. N., from Muscat; 17th, B. I. S. N. steamer Arabia, from Busreh; 20th, British steamer Ispahan, from Busreh; 23rd, B. I. S. N. steamer India, from Bombay; 26th, H. M. S. Bullfinch, R. N., from Bahrein; July 1st, British steamer Snipe, from Busreh, and B. I. S. N. steamer India, from Busreh; 2nd, H. M. S. Magpie, R. N., from Bahrein.

DEPARTURES.—June 16th, H. M. S. Magpie, to Bahrein; 20th, B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, to Bombay; 23rd, British steamer Ispahan, to Kurrachee and Aden; 25th, B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ladie, to Busreh.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.—H. M. S. Bullfinch, R. N., Commander Lodder; H. M. S. Magpie, R. N., Commander Doughty; B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, from Busreh; British steamer Snipe, from Bursch.

MUSCAT OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT.

FROM 25TH JUNE TO 9TH JULY 1871.

MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY, 9th July 1871.

THE siege of Sohar was raised in the latter part of June, and the forces of His Highness Syud Toorkee, under Beder bin Seyf, returned in His Highness' ship, the Rahamanee, to Muscat.

The port of Shivas, to the westward of Sohar, was however taken possession of on the part of His Highness from Ibrahim bin Ghes.

Syud Toorkee has resolved on another expedition against Sohar, and has himself embarked in the Rahamanee with a portion of his forces.

Other ports of Oman are tranquil.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED—Ship Wide Awake, from Lingah; ship James Shepherd, from Jeddah; H. M. ship Lynx, R.N., from Aden.

DEPARTURE.—Ship Tallula, to Moulmein.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

BY the steamer which arrived here from the Persian Gulf on Monday, letters have been received by some of the Mogul merchants of this place, from which we learn that when the mail left the famine had not decreased, and that every day a large number of people were dying from starvation. The late Governor at Yezd, who had been dismissed from his post with disgrace by His Highness the Shah of Persia, had absconded, and an order had been issued by His Highness to arrest him.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th July, 9-18 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 19th July, 1-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 19th July, 11-58 A.M. America via Russia, 18th July, 8-58 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Mossoul; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY.

KHANDEISH.—The sale of liquor licenses in the Khandeish zillah commenced on the 13th instant.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—Messrs. Godrez Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, had received up to Monday Rs. 10,895, as contributions to the above fund.

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.—On the 8th instant a Hindoo, resident of Dhoolia, cut the nose of his wife with a knife, and then surrendered himself to the police.

ASSAULT.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday fined Abba Ahmed and two others in the sum of fifty rupees each, as a punishment for their having assaulted Aga Jan Meeya Hoossein.

ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 17th inst., John Callon, carpenter of the ship Eriminta, accidentally fell overboard from the rail of the ship, against which he was leaning. Efforts were made to rescue him, but proved without avail.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Runchore Bhowsing was fined by Mr. Showell yesterday ten rupees, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment, for attempting to defraud the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, by overtravelling his ticket.

BARODA HIGH SCHOOL.—We learn that about six hundred boys are at present attending the Baroda High School, which was opened about five months ago, under the superintendence of Mr. Bhogilal Pranvlubdas.

BROACH.—The Parsee Dustoor at Broach, Merwanjee Muncherjee, who was insulted the other day in a public place by one Hormusjee Ghandee, has instituted criminal proceedings against the latter in the Court of the full-power magistrate at Broach.

ARREST OF BHEELS.—We understand that a few days ago a number of Bheels who had been in the habit of plundering poor people in some villages near Dhoolia were arrested by the police, and were to be tried before the full-power magistrate of Dhoolia on the 17th inst.

THE CASE AGAINST THE POLICE INSPECTOR AT BROACH.—There are several charges laid against Mr. Cowashaw, inspector of police at Broach, some of which have already been dismissed by Mr. M. C. Eutee, full-power magistrate at Broach. Recently charges of bribery have been laid against the accused by two or three parties, and these will be investigated on the 27th inst.

DROWNED.—An adjourned enquiry was held yesterday at the Coroner's office touching the death of Pandurang Tookaram, whose dead body was found lying in a drain in Back Bay. It is supposed that the deceased fell accidentally into the drain through on opening over the crown of the arch. The jury were of opinion that the deceased's death resulted from his having been accidentally drowned in the Sonapore drain.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—At the Fort Police Court on Tuesday, Abdool Ali Allabux was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with transporting arms and ammunition contrary to orders laid down in the notification of the Government of India, dated 7th January 1869. He was also charged with giving a false account of goods to be carried by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. He admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 50.

ROBBING AN AYAH.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday James Hopkins and Aniff Onsin, negroes, were charged with stealing several articles of wearing apparel, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 380, belonging to Anna Mary, an ayah. About four days ago, the prosecutrix placed her ornaments in a small box and wearing apparel in a large one, in order that she might take them to Baroda, where she had got a situation as ayah. In the course of the evening she went to open one of the boxes, when she found that it was missing. She began to cry, when Hopkins went up to her and asked her why she was crying. She stated that she had been robbed of her ornaments, whereupon the prisoner went to fetch a police peon. He returned in a short time with a peon, who took them to Mr. Superintendent Tighe, before whom the prisoner admitted having stolen the articles, some of which, he said, he had given to the other prisoner. Some policemen then went to the other accused and arrested him. The magistrate remanded the prisoners to jail.

SHEERWUL BRIDGE.—We hear that Government have sent out Captains Seton and Staple, Royal Engineers, to see if anything can be done to repair the Sheerwul Bridge. The ferry is in quite a dangerous state at present owing to the strength of the current and the great body of water in the river. We are informed by passengers who arrived from beyond Sheerwul on Monday last, that they had to wait for some hours on the Sattara side of the river to allow it to run down a little. It has been raining very heavily between Sheerwul and the Kartridge ghaut, and the roads are very heavy in consequence. On the other side of Sheerwul the roads have been so washed as to leave them rough and stony.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH JUNE.)

KULLADGHEE COLLECTORATE.—Rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. The state of public health was reported to be good.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain was insufficient during the fortnight. Transplanting of rice and naglee crops had been commenced in a few places; sowing of hurreek was in progress. The crops were in a pretty good state. The state of public health was good, with the exception of one or two talookas, where fever and small-pox slightly prevailed.

THE LATE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT'S STATUE.

THE committee entrusted with the funds raised in Bombay for a statue of the late Jugonnath Sunkersett, lately requested Government to direct that the statue should be placed in the Town Hall. Government informed the committee in reply, on a report made by the Architectural Engineer, that the application could not be granted. The committee, we learn, have therefore resolved to solicit the permission of Government to place the statue in the Victoria Gardens.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 19th July, 10 A.M.—Weather squally, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·85, rainfall 60 cents.

CANNANORE, 19th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 74, barometer 29·998, rainfall 2 inches 40 cents.

VINGORLA, 19th July, 12 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 1 inch 26 cents.

TUTICORIN, 19th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 87, barometer 29·804.

MANGALORE, 19th July, 12 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 96, rainfall 7 inches.

THE RAILWAY CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

COWASJEE DINSHAW was again brought up before the Senior Magistrate of Police on Tuesday last, charged with criminal breach of trust in connexion with the disappearance of a boat-load of coals which should have been delivered to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Cleveland, of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared on behalf of the company; and Mr. Skipsey, of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the accused.

Two witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which Mr. Cleveland said he felt constrained to withdraw the case. He implied that those two witnesses had been tampered with, and said that he feared that others whom he intended to have called would be of no more use for the purposes of the prosecution.

The Magistrate said that he had been expecting for some time that the case would come to that end, and he was very sorry for it. The Railway Company were perfectly justified in instituting the prosecution, and his Worship could not but suspect that the company had been defrauded, and that the witnesses had been tampered with as Mr. Cleveland had said. It was a pity that persons, clamouring for the rights of free men, which they already in a great measure enjoyed, were not all so particular in performing duties incident to that position. Some person or persons in this case had obviously attempted to thwart the course of justice, and he was very sorry to say that they seemed to have been successful. The accused must now be discharged, but the Magistrate added that he could not say that the accused had been unjustly brought there, and in dismissing the case remarked that it was with a feeling akin to disgust that he did so.

Mr. Skipsey expressed regret on behalf of his client at what had fallen from the Magistrate, and said he was sure that if the case had gone on, his Worship would have been of a different opinion. Mr. Skipsey asked the Magistrate to say that the opinion which he had expressed was only private and personal, not judicial.

The Magistrate—I have no private opinions, Mr. Skipsey, when sitting here in the discharge of my public duty. My opinions are the result of the best judgment I can apply in any case coming before me, and I am content to abide the result. If I ever do wrong, there are ample means of getting me put right.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 17TH JULY, 1871.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 10th July, to 9 A.M., Monday, 17th July 1871.

JULY.	Observatory, Colaba.	Fort—Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. 1.	Gauge No. 2.	Gauge No. 3.	Fort George, E. G. Hospital.	Esplanade, H. M. 21st Regt. N. I.	Esplanade, 2 F. Hospital, Byculla.
Monday, 10	·32	·29	·33	·29	·99	·65	·27
Tuesday, 11	·20	2·24	1·76	1·80	1 71	·75	1·10
Wednesday, 12	1·54	1·79	1·38	1·33	1·55	2·55	2·08
Thursday, 13	·90	2·36	1·80	2·80	1·80	2·03	2·24
Friday, 14	·13	·31	·43	·41	·44	·30	·17
Saturday, 15	·8	·10	·10	·10	·11	·30	·20
Sunday, 16	·52	·48	·47	·63	·67	·50	1·60
Total for the week.	3·75	8·17	6·57	7 67	6·68	7·58	7·66
Total fall of rain from 1st January 1871	16·38	28·16	23·21	24·02	20·68	23·09	23·36

In the report from the Colaba Observatory, the day is from midnight to midnight, and in that from the J. J. Hospital, from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

REVOKES AT WHIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A curious case occurred at Whist here last night. *In the same round* two partners made a revoke. Can the penalty be claimed for two distinct revokes? If you are not certain on the point, perhaps if you called for opinions in the *Gazette* the question might be solved. The books are not clear on the point.

The Jungle, 16th July. W.

"Cavendish" distinctly states that "the penalty can be claimed for as many revokes as occur during the hand."—ED. *B. G.*]

MR. AND MRS. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

SELDOM have we seen an audience in Grant Road Theatre such as there was on Tuesday evening. The curtain rose upon a house crowded in every part, if we except one or two vacant seats in the stalls, and later on in the evening many arrivals in the dress-circle found it impossible to obtain seats and had to stand. And it is not too much to say that such a splendid house was no more than the entertainment put upon the boards deserved. The first part of the entertainment was the performance of a portion of Boucicault's sensation drama, "The Colleen Bawn," and considering that Grant Road Theatre is shamefully defective in the requisite appliances for such dramas, and that the company consisted only of four members, the performance was highly creditable and interesting. The second part consisted of personations by Mr. and Mrs. Gill, two songs by Mr. Dermer, and a sailor's hornpipe. In this part the great feature was Mrs. Gill's personation of Miss Grymm, in which character she delivered a lecture on "woman's rights." Miss Grymm was an excellent "get up;" one could never have recognised in the sour-looking shrew, the comely, sweet-looking "Colleen" who had disappeared but a short time before; and the "lecture" was a brilliant success, and gave rise to peal after peal of laughter. Miss Grymm was of course very severe on the "lords of creation" and all their doings, a bitterness which the "gods" must have looked upon as the result of her being compelled to live a life of single blessedness, for it occurred to one of the Olympians to advise the lecturer to "go and get married," a happy thought which he was not backward in expressing. The lecturer, too, put forward a proposal which no doubt will be eagerly acted upon by the "free and enlightened electors" of Bombay, —namely, the election of lady justices—and promised that were that done there certainly would be no more "twaddle" allowed at the municipal meetings! We were glad to notice that with only one or two exceptions the audience remained till the conclusion of the entertainment, for the farce at the end was beyond doubt the most amusing part of the entertainment. The farce played was "A twice-told Tale," and it was truly described as a screaming farce, for during its performance the audience were compelled to be almost continually laughing. This performance also showed that, besides his wonderful versatility as a personator, Mr. Gill is possessed of dramatic ability of a very high order. His acting of Mr. Barnacle Breezely was a perfect treat. We regret to say that Mr. and Mrs. Gill appeared for the last time in Bombay on Tuesday evening, for had their arrangements permitted their staying for another week they would, we have no doubt, have been favoured with well-filled houses. Every one present on Tuesday night, we feel certain, enjoyed the performance thoroughly.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

WE have been requested to publish the following petition:—

To the Honourable Merchants, Heads of Offices, and Railway authorities, Bombay.

Honoured Gentlemen,—The humble petition of your humble petitioners (the occupants of the Strangers' Home) most repectfully sheweth—

That your humble petitioners, through the great want of employment, are reduced to very straightened and embarrassing circumstances; therefore your humble petitioners beg most humbly and respectfully to solicit your kind consideration in their behalf. The want of *honest bread* creates a dire and dismal feeling in all manly hearts of true and honest English blood, therefore your humble petitioners most humbly beg and solicit that something may be done to enable them to earn their *honest bread*.

Your humble petitioners, in placing this before the honourable gentlemen of Bombay, do not at the same time forget to return sincere thanks to Almighty God for the mercies shown towards them, in opening the hearts of the Strangers' Friend Society and our public-spirited Government, who have through their best wishes, brought into existence a home for their own national strangers, a want which has been felt very much for the last few years, and we have no doubt our Governor is one of the prime movers in the kindness and generosity shown towards your humble petitioners during these hard times.

Your humble petitioners further beg most respectfully to explain to the honourable gentlemen of Bombay and our Government that the hard, hard rules of the Strangers' Home are "that should an occupant not succeed in obtaining employment after being two months in the Strangers' Home, he be expelled from the home." Consequently, he is helplessly left at the mercy of the police who take him before a magistrate as a vagrant, &c. . . . . .

Therefore, your humble petitioners, in regretting their helpless position, most humbly beg that the honourable gentlemen of Bombay and our Government will with their usual kindness and generosity put forward some means whereby your humble petitioners could with all manly feelings earn their *honest bread*, for which great kindness your humble petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray God's blessings on the honourable gentlemen and the Government of this good little island of Bombay.

Bombay, 19th July 1871.

NEWS REPORT FROM KURRACHEE,

FROM 21ST TO 30TH JUNE.

THE river rose very much during the above period, and water began to flow in several canals of the district. At Jullee and Muddajee, in the Shikarpoor and Sukkur districts, the overflow of the river threatens to destroy the town and the latter place, and if unchecked, to submerge a large tract of country. To protect the town from being washed away, orders were issued by the Collector to allow the water to pass into the Ghar through the breaches made by the flood last year; but as other means of relief were available, the overflow was diverted into some Dhorees in the neighbourhood, which it was hoped would save the town from destruction.

The settlement of the Rutladhera talooka has been affected.

The canals in the Thurr and Parkur district commenced running on the 25th June.

The young cotton plants coming up in the Hala district are thriving; agricultural operations in some districts are in a less forward state, which is due to grain being the main crop of the season.

The American cotton grown on the Government farm is as good as could be expected—the hot winds have not caused any injury to it. Broach native cotton promises better; the Egyptian is doing well, and the Peruvian and Bourbon are healthy.

POLITICAL.

IT is well known in Kurrachee that after the arrival of two hundred sowars from His Highness the Khan of Khelat to afford assistance to Shahgassie Naib of Beyla, peace and quiet reigns every where in Beyla. The Shahgassie himself spares no pains to rule the Khan's subjects leniently and efficiently. He has sent Laloo, Hindoo of Shall, to Kurrachee with hoongees, worth Rs. 500, for presentation to such persons as afforded aid or remained loyal and faithful during the late disturbance. Many persons who had turned rebels have surrendered themselves and come to terms.

Goods and commodities have to a great extent been imported from Kurrachee, and merchants have commenced to make purchases, being now free from apprehensions of force. Seth Dharmul of Kurrachee has also sent twenty camel-loads of goods to his agent in Beyla.

The whereabouts of Ali Khan Jamote are not exactly known, but he is hiding in the hills between Beyla and Sind.

The latest news from Afghanistan tells of the assassination of Feramoze Khan at Herat, and there are reports of a probable reconciliation between the Ameer and his son Yakoob Khan.

W. L. MEREWETHER,
Colonel, Commissioner in Sind.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 15th July 1871.

	Open 325½ Miles. Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	28,439	12	2
Merchandize	22,461	0	0
Electric Telegraph	352	0	0
Total Rs.	51,252	12	2
Corresponding week in July, 1870. Open 312 Miles.			
Coaching	28,040	0	4
Merchandize	19,264	15	5
Earth Trains	58	2	0
Electric Telegraph	220	8	0
Total Rs.	47,583	9	9
Increase	3,669	2	5

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

APPENDED is a statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of June 1871:—

No. of Bales.	Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports
	lbs.	Rupees.		
4	1,568	400	Garnock	London.
212	60,760	22,225	Derwentwater	Do.
1,216	476,672	1,40,730	Inveresk	Do.
95	37,240	9,560	Barque Bijse Lames	Havre.
1,527	576,240 lbs., or 900 candies and 240 lbs.	2,08,855		

N. B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

Note.—In addition to the above, there were shipped to Bombay for transhipment to Foreign Ports:—

1,933 pressed Bales, weighing 7,66,528 lbs., of the value of Rs. 2,34,775.

PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Simla, which sailed on the 16th July:—

For Madras—Hon. Mr and Mrs Loch, Miss Loch, Mr J McPherson, Mr P V Luke, Mr A Barleben. For Galle—Mr A H Bischynden, Mr F Culling Carr, C.S, and native syce. For Southampton—Mrs Ainslie, infant and ayah, Mr and Mrs H Handley, Misses Ethel and Constance Handley and ayah, Mrs J Sherlock Hubbard and infant, Captain Bent. For Brindisi—Mrs Crawford.

A COURT MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial held at Secunderabad on 7th June 1871, Private William Morley, of the 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—That he, William Morley, at Secunderabad, on or about the 31st December 1869, being then and there a soldier, serving in India in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, did commit forgery by making a certain false document, viz., by altering without lawful authority, and with intent to defraud, the Saving Bank Ledger and Form No. 2 of the D Company of the 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment by inserting the figure 1 before the figures 20 under the head Withdrawals, thereby making it appear that Private McNamara of the aforesaid company and regiment had withdrawn the sum of Rs. 120 instead of Rs. 20, after the said private had signed the aforesaid documents for the latter amount only. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labour for two years. The Court afterwards attentively considered the observations of the revising officer, and the whole of the proceedings, but respectfully adhered to their former sentence.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SILK WORMS.

THE following letter from the Duke of Argyll to His Excellency the

Heseltine, to the effect that the General Regulations and Acts were not legally in force in the Dehra Doon.

The first section of the bill had been re-cast so as to secure those objects. It purported to set up whatever had been done in accordance with any Regulation or Act, repealed or unrepealed, without, at the same time, invalidating what had been done at any time not in conformity to any such enactment.

The only other alterations contained in the amended bill related to the Jurisdiction of Courts and Chief Revenue Authorities. It had been found necessary to confer jurisdiction within the Doon upon the High Court and Board of Revenue in express terms. The mere extension of the Regulations and Acts would have been insufficient to give that jurisdiction.

The local limits of the High Court's ordinary jurisdiction were identical with those of the former Sudder Adawlut. The local jurisdiction of the latter was derived from Regulation VI. of 1831; that of the Board of Revenue from Regulation X. of 1831. In both those Regulations the local jurisdiction was defined by reference to another regulation (I. of 1829), and the latter contained no mention of the Dhera Doon District.

So also as regards the District Court of Saharunpore. That Court had for many years past exercised, and still continued to exercise, jurisdiction within the Doon without any legal authority. The third section had been added to give retrospective validity to its proceedings, and to reserve a right of appeal within the period allowed by the law of limitation in cases in which the decision or order of the Court of first instance might have been passed before this Act came into operation.

In the settlement of these details, the select committee had had the advantage of personal consultation with Mr. Jardine, the Government Advocate of the North-Western Provinces, who, having been professionally engaged in the case out of which this legislation had arisen, was thoroughly conversant with the several points of difficulty presented by the High Court's judgment in that case; and he (Mr. Cockerell) might say that Mr. Jardine fully concurred in the opinion of the committee that the amended bill effectually provided for the rectification of all past irregularities.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell also moved that the words "in the said district" be inserted after the words "proceeding had" in the sixth line of section one.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell then moved that the bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th July 1871.

A LAYMAN ON THE JUDGES.

(*Spectator*, June 17.)

WE wonder if any of the people who censure the Judges so freely whenever they happen to manifest a little human prejudice for or against a side,—when, like Lord Campbell, they hesitate to receive a decree of the Inquisition as the decision of a regular court; or, like Chief Baron Pollock, they allow sympathy with Confederates to diminish their sense of international law; or, like Sir A. Cockburn, they sway towards the Press; or, like Sir R. Phillimore, they incline to the Ritualist view of ceremonies; or, like Sir W. Bovill, they intimate incredulity too early; or, like Lord Justice Christian, they denounce a law as unjust,—we wonder, we say, if they ever think how wonderful a production an English Judge is, what a marvel it is that a man should reach the English ideal of the Bench, what a miracle it is that we should so often get him by the processes we employ. Partly owing to their history, which is one of contests carried on in the Courts of Justice between the people and the Crown, partly to their extreme reverence for rights of property, and partly to an instinctive respect for justice *as among equals*—for they do not feel it when the victims are coloured or are foreigners of despised classes—the English have set up an ideal for their Judges which is very nearly unique. A Judge to satisfy them must be a man learned in the law, yet knowing in the ways of the world; dignified, but not kindly; indifferent to party, but sensitive to the interests of the State; cultivated in all that interests the intellect, yet devoid of intellectual prepossession; very certain of himself, yet able to bear with, to be overruled by, his possibly less enlightened colleagues. A serenely patient gentleman, with all the learning of a divine, and all the breadth of a statesman, and all the tolerant dignity of a king; that is the Judge whom Englishmen demand, and whom they obtain by a process which, but for the result, would be said to be deliberately framed to render their ideal impossible. They take a lad, not necessarily educated, make him pay certain fees, and eat certain dinners, and vest in him a monopoly of the right to plead for others before the Courts of law. When twenty years of practice have made him an accomplished advocate, have brushed any down of innocence off his mind, have brazened his brow, and deepened his suspicion of humanity, and taught him the dogma that he may do anything for the benefit of his client, the English elect him to Parliament, in order that the habit of partizanship may be intensified by the development of party feeling, and that he may learn by devotion to the factions how to lift himself out of their range. If he is still an able advocate, makes strong one-sided speeches, goes lightly through election mud, and can advise shrewdly when his own side is in a scrape, the English people consider him a perfected article, place him on a Bench, declare him irremovable, protect his person by enactments such as do not protect the King, and expect him to realize at once their almost superhuman ideal. And he does,—that is the marvel of it. For generations past the worst thing alleged against an English Judge as a judge has been an error of judgment. The only Judge in our day suspected of a breach of law, and that only the law prohibiting bribery at elections, committed suicide to avoid the scandal. There has not been so much as an allegation of bribery or subserviency—unless it be to opinion—or of oppression beyond the intention of the law. By the consent of mankind, the English Judge, trained on a system that seems to have been devised by some cynic contemptuous of the human desire for justice, is in all true judicial qualities far above men selected, like the French Judges, from among admitted partizans, and little therefore to be servile towards the administration; or, like Anglo-Indian Judges, selected also from administrators, but therefore too hostile to the administration,—Government seldom gets bare justice in an Indian court; or, like American Judges, elected by the people, and apt therefore to consider *vox populi vox legis*; or, like the Mohammedan Judges, self-appointed, in virtue of theologic learning, and therefore narrow as priests. There is no such argument against the popular theories of education as the conduct of a good English Judge, and if Conservatives only knew it, no such illustration of their special thesis. For it is, we fear, true that much of the Judge's loftiness of character is due to the influence on him of tradition, to a horror of lowering the historic position of his Court, to the weight of an historic atmosphere pressing equably, but heavily, on his mind, which, if it were once dissipated, say by a Revolution, we could scarcely hope to recreate. The pressure of a free Bar may do something, but the Bar of France is as free as our own, and occupies in relation to Frenchmen generally a still higher position. The pressure of public opinion, upon this point wonderfully, almost unaccountably, sound, may do more; but public opinion was in favour of the right when our Judges were bad, and the men who tolerated Lord Jeffreys sighed all the while for Lord Somers. It is the tradition of excellence, we fear, which above all other causes produces the excellence, and failing it, we should, we fancy, fail as completely to secure the perfect Judge as we should to inflate a pricked indiarubber ball. It is, we believe, from an instinctive sense of this fact, from fear of any break in the tradition of stately calm, that the public fastens so eagerly on the slightest evidence of failure in a Judge, and condemns a mere error of judgment, occasionally even a mere defect of bearing, as severely as a crime. The people could not maintain the demeanour they expect from their Judges any more than they could maintain the bearing they expect from Kings; but they are in one case, as in the other, instantly conscious of a blunder. As in the East, tradition with respect both to Judges and to Kings supplies the absence of a special culture, and as every ryot in India would know precisely how to bear himself as a rajah, so every Englishman knows exactly what he expects to be the mental pose of the Bench.

To outsiders it always seems, we daresay erroneously, as if the difficulty of maintaining this pose were greatly increased by the practice of delivering charges. The Judge is expected in England, if not to guide, at least to help to guide the Jury, and the difficulty of doing this without dictating their verdict, or what is still more important, seeming to dictate it, must to a man trained through life as an advocate be very great indeed. The Judge must in the majority of cases form a strong opinion, and can scarcely in his own heart feel that it would be very unfair for him to make that opinion win. The temptation is in the majority of cases not one to do wrong, but to do right; and of all temptations, the temptation to obey your conscience when it pleads or seems to plead against your duty, when the uneducated conscience is fighting the instructed one, is perhaps the most subtle. Here, however, one of the apparent errors in English legal training must come in for good. One governing idea of English jurisprudence, quite instinctive with the public, and impressed on all lawyers alike by tradition, by precept, and by daily practice, is that law has a concrete object almost as important as justice, and that is fairness of trial. There is scarcely an imbecility in our old methods of procedure, scarcely a cause of delay or failure, scarcely an absurdity such as refusing to ask the accused questions, scarcely even an immorality, such as compelling him to plead "Not Guilty," which is not traceable to this opinion, philosophically so baseless, politically so beneficial. The Judge has been an advocate, and as an advocate has learned that to secure the subject's right to a fair trial he may defend him when he thinks him guilty, may avail himself of any quibble of law on his behalf, may try to break down a witness of whose good faith he is all the while aware. The effect of that teaching may, as so many thinkers have argued, be bad on an advocate; but it must operate to induce the Judge to maintain carefully the methods of procedure, to abstain from stepping beyond his province, and to leave the responsibility for facts with the jury. These temptations to impartiality are, we incline to believe, increased by a serious discord existing between judges and laymen on one point of our procedure. It may, we think, be alleged with confidence that a large proportion, if not a majority of educated English laymen have ceased to believe much in juries, to doubt whether twelve fairly ratiocinative stupid persons are certain to be qualified to decide on conflicting evidence. That, however, is not in the same degree the opinion of the Judges, many of whom become, after much experience, strongly impressed with the notion that a group of men acting together may develop a power much above that of any individual among them, and learn to await the verdict with a confidence outsiders do not feel. That there is truth in this notion is evident from the rarity of a clearly bad verdict given by the worst juries in the country, those empanelled by coroners, and that impression, supposing it to be entertained, would undoubtedly make the Judge impartial in his charges, anxious, above all things, that the jury should see straight, that they should have data for the collective judgment which, the data granted, may be more accurate even than his own. Still, to any individual layman who really knows himself how difficult he finds it to clear his mind of prepossessions, how hard it is to keep down irritability, how much restraint is necessary to avoid jumping at conclusions, the impartiality of English Judges will always remain a surprise sufficient to render him very lenient towards any accidental or momentary forgetfulness of the first obligation of the Bench.

TRAMWAYS.

(*Times*, June 23.)

THE public will, we believe, be of opinion that the House of Commons exercised yesterday a wise discretion in declining to sanction for the present the introduction of Tramways into the central streets of the Metropolis. An extraordinary impulse has been given to Tramway schemes by the general Act of last Session. The Board of Trade have published a Report, describing their recent proceedings in granting Provisional Orders under the Act, and their map of the schemes proposed reminds us of the wonderful competition between Railway Companies some six years ago, when Parliament first sanctioned the introduction of railroads under and around London. Tramways are already authorized, and in part constructed, in the South of London and to the North and East. But the new schemes propose to occupy every great route to the suburban districts of the Metropolis. In addition to this they would have taken possession of such streets as the Edgware Road from the Marble Arch to Paddington, the Marylebone Road, and even Piccadilly and Oxford Street. This extension, however, into the most crowded and most busy thoroughfares of the Metropolis was resisted by some of the local authorities, and in order, as it would appear, to overcome this obstacle a Private Bill was promoted. This Bill was referred to a Select Committee, which approved it; but on its reconsideration, as amended, Mr. Beresford Hope moved its rejection, and, after a smart discussion, it was thrown out by a majority of 215 to 176.

This decision has probably been in part prompted by the many complaints recently made respecting the inconvenience occasioned by the Tramways to other vehicles along their line of route. But Mr. Selater Booth no doubt spoke for many members of the majority when he disavowed any general opposition to the use of Tramways, and expressed only a desire to postpone their extension, especially in the heart of London, until further experience of their working had been afforded. There can be no doubt, from the evidence already made public, that the present Tramways do occasion considerable inconvenience to other traffic. That is not a conclusive argument against them in all places, for there may be circumstances under which their indubitable advantages to the mass of the public outweigh the disadvantage they may inflict upon the minority. But when we are told on all sides of horses being injured and wheel-tiers wrenched off carriages, it becomes clear that there is a balance of consideration to be taken into account. These inconveniences may, no doubt, be reduced by more practised driving or by better mechanical arrangements. But to some extent they would appear inseparable from any system under which a fixed line either of stone or iron is laid along the course of a road. The effect of a Tramway is necessarily, in the first place, to force the heavy and slow traffic to the sides of a street. The lighter vehicles are thus compelled to run along the Tram. But wherever they meet the Cars they are forced to give way, and have to cross the line of rails or of paving at an oblique angle. If the rails could be kept perfectly level with the surface of the road, and if the granite bed could be maintained at a similar level, there might be little difficulty in crossing. But hitherto it has proved impracticable, and more than one correspondent has described the sudden jerk and twist to which carriages are consequently exposed whenever they are edged off the Tram by the Cars. Now, this inconvenience may be of minor importance in roads where the traffic of private vehicles is subordinate to that of public conveyances. It is far less, also, in a road where such private vehicles as pass are moving from one terminal point to another. These conditions apply to the main routes from the suburbs, but the opposite conditions prevail in such roads as Oxford-street and the Edgware-road. In those streets there is an immense business which is largely dependent on facilities for private carriage traffic. There is also a very large amount of such traffic passing between points at a short distance from each other, and crossing the main route at all points and in all directions. If a carriage would be exposed to three or four twists on the road to Clapham, it would suffer a score in an afternoon's drive through the business parts of the West-end. This would probably lead to another still more objectionable result. A Tramway in Oxford-street would tend to exclude all light traffic, and would thus acquire in great measure a monopoly of passenger conveyance. The street would become in the strictest sense of the word a "thoroughfare," and little else. Every tradesman knows what would be the consequent effect upon his business. Nothing is more essential to such trade as is carried on in the West-end than that shops should be easily approachable, and that purchasers should be able to pass with ease from one to another. If this facility were materially diminished, local trade suffered in proportion, it can hardly be believed that the convenience afforded to "through passengers" would be any adequate compensation. The question now raised is not whether Tramways are desirable improvements, but whether they are so desirable as to render it worth while to disturb all other modes of conveyance in every part of London for the sake of introducing them. It seems scarcely possible that this question could have been decided by the House of Commons in any other way than by the vote of yesterday.

If there were no other reason for delay, it would be sufficient that the mode of constructing, not only Tramways, but the ordinary surface of roads, is receiving progressive improvement. Captain Tyler, in his recent Report to the Board of Trade, expresses an opinion that much may be done and ought to be done to provide a more even and permanent surface for Tramways, and he observes that the success of the system "will depend more upon this than upon any other condition." He is inclined to recommend the use of the Val de Travers asphalte as a bed for the rails, and this is being tried in several portions of the Tramways now under construction. But, then, as he adds, the question arises whether, if asphalte be introduced at all, it may not supersede the necessity of rails as a bearing surface for large cars. Certainly the specimens of good asphalte paving already laid down in the City and in Leicester-square render traction almost as easy as on rails. It would not be necessary to introduce the exact counterpart of the Tramway Cars in order to supersede the necessity of Trams. If the streets were generally paved with asphalte; omnibuses might be constructed far larger and lighter than those now in use, and this is really the whole gain expected from regular Tramways. If, in fact, we could obtain an approach to the Tramway Cars without the use of rails, we should obtain many of their advantages with scarcely any of their inconveniences. Such omnibuses would perhaps become numerous, since they would provide a mode of conveyance more generally acceptable than the present rough and noisy vehicles. But they would be exempt from that which is the grave objection to cars moving on rails. They would be able to accommodate their movements to that of other traffic. Mr. Mundella denies that Tramways can monopolize any portion of a street, because other carriages can also run along their line. But they monopolize it in this sense,—that every other vehicle must at any moment be prepared to give way to them. We cannot doubt that in a few years we shall see most of the important streets of London paved with asphalte or with some similar composition, and it will then be very strange if London enterprise cannot provide at least as great improvements in omnibus traffic as are already provided in Paris. It would be incurring gratuitous risk to anticipate the experience of the next year or two. Tramways are already authorized on some of the great suburban routes in sufficient numbers for an experiment on a novel mode of Street traffic, and to check their further extension will afford a useful stimulus to their improvement. As Mr. Cowper-Temple said, it is not because we are unconscious of the need of improving our means of street conveyance, but because we do not wish to delay it by undue haste, that we should have regretted a different decision from that to which the House arrived yesterday. There is another Bill before Parliament sanctioning the Provisional Orders granted during the recess by the Board of Trade, and on which it will be seen that *Progress* was reported at a late hour this morning. Some of the Schemes sanctioned by this Bill appear open to such considerations as we have been suggesting, and we trust they will not be hastily determined upon.

THE KU KLUX KLAN.

AT the close of the conversation which took place the other day, according to the *New York Herald*, between its "commissioner" and President Grant on the subject of the Treaty of Washington, the President remarked:—"There were thousands of influential people in the South, treacherous and treasonable, who hugged the thought that the cause of secession would triumph whenever the country got involved in war with England. These were they who helped on the Ku Klux for the encouragement of their agents abroad, and it was they who were most active in supporting a show of opposition to the national authority. I told senators of this matter," added the President, "and urged them to act on the treaty with England at once." There can be little doubt that the Ku Klux Klan is a very awkward skeleton in the American cupboard, and that the present state of affairs in the South is far from satisfactory. The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* reports that important witnesses have been summoned to appear before the Southern Outrage Committee, and evidence of the most startling character will, it is said, be given concerning an armed organization in several of the Gulf States different from the Ku Klux in its formation, but having the same object in view.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE PRUSSIAN RIFLES.

THE question of replacing the famous needle-gun by a more perfect weapon is at present seriously engaging the attention of the German military authorities. The advisability of such a change appears to be accepted as indisputable, and the choice is affirmed to lie mainly between the Chassepôt and the Werder rifle. As for the former, we have heard it so frequently and unfavourably compared with the *Zundnadel* by Prussians and obsequious special correspondents in the Prussian camp that its recommendation by the authorities cannot fail to surprise. But now that the war is over, and that some 600,000 Chassepôts are in German hands, it is generally allowed to be the better gun of the two, not only on account of its lighter weight, but even more in consideration of its wider fire and smaller bore, the latter enabling the men to carry a far greater number of cartridges about with them. The Bavarian Government, finding the Chassepôts to have the same calibre as its own Werder rifle, and having, moreover, a smaller number of men to arm and a proportionately larger number of Chassepôts —viz. 65,000—to distribute, has resolved to adapt the French rifles for the use of its army. Prussia possesses some 550,250 Chassepôts which though not sufficient for the whole army, line and landwehr, would go a long way towards arming the troops; that is the chief argument in favour of the Chassepot versus the Werder or Martini-Henry. The military authorities are opposed to the use of two different fire arms in the army, even though one were restricted entirely to the landwehr, and they therefore insist that whatever the new arm may be, it shall be served out to the whole army. As far as absolute superiority goes, our Martini-Henry is fully appreciated by the Prussians, and its only rival in their opinion appears to be the Werder rifle. As the cost of converting Chassepots into Werders amounts to no more than 1½ or 2 *francs*, it is not unlikely that it will be selected as the weapon of the future.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HOW WAR MEDALS ARE MADE AND DISTRIBUTED IN PRUSSIA.

A BERLIN correspondent of the *Daily News*, says:—

We worthy Britons are not very lively in the distribution of medals to our soldiers in commemoration of anything which they may have achieved. You remember that field force which captured the he-goat of the Grand Llama, of Upper Thibet, and made him sign a treaty which he broke a fortnight after the soldiers had withdrawn; the medals for this campaign were distributed some three years after it was finished and when most people had forgotten all about it. This was a favourable case; the delay is usually longer. There is said to be a regiment extant somewhere to which the medals for the Indian mutiny have not yet found their way. You see it is an important matter, demanding much thought and deliberation. First, there is the design. Competitors must be invited to send in such designs as their taste may devise, designs usually waste-basketed in favour of something official. Then comes the casting, and finally, the tedious process, languidly performed, of distribution. They have a reprehensibly prompt method with regard to this matter here in Germany—an uneconomical method in one view, because so few men have the chance of dying before the medals are distributed, and, as dead, not requiring them. The Emperor comes home in the hinder end of March, and he sends a message up to the Potsdamer Strasse to old M. Hossauer, that he wants to have a talk with him. M. Hossauer is a Prussian institution in private life. When young he was a tin smith. He joined the army and served in the campaign of 1813, '14, and '15. Going into Paris after Waterloo, he lived there for some time as part of the German army of occupation—he had risen to the rank of lieutenant—and his artistic instincts led him to give attention to *bimbeloterie*. It was in which the Parisian *orfevre en chambre* worked in the precious metals. Returning to Berlin full of the knowledge he had acquired in Paris, he commenced business as a goldsmith, and revolutionised Prussian workmanship in gold and silver. In England we have a specimen of the skill of his right hand in the shape of the gold, silver, and enamel shield which the King of Prussia, standing godfather to the Prince of Wales, sent as a present to his godson in 1847. This work of art was exhibited by the Queen and her late Consort in the great Exhibition of 1851, and is now, I believe, in Windsor Castle. I have seen the massive gold medal presented by the Queen and Prince Albert to M. Hossauer, in appreciation of the skill displayed by him in the design and execution of this shield. The old gentleman has long retired from business, and lives a life of leisure in his pretty house in the Potsdamer Strasse. But he is still famous for the work of medal making for the German victories. He designed and made the medals for 1863 (the Jubilee medal), for '64 (the Danish war), and for '66 (the Austrian war). On the Emperor's return from France, in March, this old gentleman is sent for to the Schloss, has a talk with the Monarch, goes home, and sends in his designs. These approved of, he gets a certain number of captured bronze cannon to do with as he likes. These (employing for the special work craftsmen still in business) he melts down and has run into long bars, out of which the discs are roughly punched. These are sent to the Mint, already supplied with the dies, and the stamping process begins. When finished they are sent home to M. Hossauer's house, and as the battalions arrive in Berlin each sends for its complement. Forty-five thousand have been already coined, and will be all distributed before to-morrow night. This is the way medals are made by an old Emperor, an old retired goldsmith, with the use of the Mint and a few cannons, with a man and a boy helping to sort, and boy helping to pack up, and a few orderlies to take the packages away to the regiments when sent for. Each medal is in a little envelope with the ribbon, which, although in both cases of the German colours, is differently coloured, black and white—the first for the combatant and non-combatant services. When the packages reach the various regiments they are distributed to the men without any ceremony. On Friday every man will wear his war medal. Before two months are over the whole German host will be supplied. The number coined is to be one million combatant, 30,000 nonconabatant medals.

A VISIT TO THE PRISONERS AT THE ORANGERIE.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

VERSAILLES, June 19.

I LATELY went to visit the Communist prisoners in the Orangerie. Many of your readers are acquainted with the spacious galleries and with their two grand staircases, some of the finest architectural decorations of Versailles, and a masterpiece of the celebrated Mansart. The whole range of the galleries is upwards of 400 yards in length, and an idea of their area may be formed from the fact that in some winters they have afforded shelter to nearly 1,500 orange trees and other exotics, planted in large wooden boxes. The plants are now in the open air, and their places are occupied by prisoners awaiting examination, to be followed either by their liberation or by their removal to the depôts formed in the French seaport towns and islands. At a row of tables just within the entrance sit officers in uniform and police commissioners, questioning the prisoners and taking notes of their replies. To the right of the door as one enters is what they call the Lions' Den, a gloomy recess, formed by the extremity of the gallery, closed in front by a strong boarding about five feet high, in the centre of which is a low door. Several sentries pace to and fro in front of this receptacle for the most desperate, dangerous, and, as far as can be judged, the guiltiest of the prisoners. The countenances that peered over the barricade and looked at the unaccustomed visitors (for it is not easy to get access to the Orangerie), with a curiosity, perhaps, not unmingled with hope, were generally unprepossessing, and very much such as one might expect to see looking along a musket-barrel behind a barricade of a different description. Just behind the door sat a man busily engaged in writing. He had several sheets of soiled paper on his knees, forming a sort of pad, and he scribbled on at a good rate, regardless of other prisoners who stood near him and could read every word he wrote if they cared to do so. He was a very haggard, wretched-looking man, past the middle age, and, as he wrote, his lips continually moved, as if he were reading over what he set down. Whether he was drawing up a petition, writing his memoirs, or making his will, I could not discover; but if we might rely on what an officer of gendarmes told me as to the probable fate of the captives in the Lions' Den, the last of the three occupations would have been the most appropriate. As we walked down the centre of the galleries, which are well lighted by large windows, we encountered the strangest and most squalid figures. The floor of the place is simply hard dry earth, on the face of which not a little dust has been created by the constant trampling of the numerous inmates. On this ground they sleep, without straw to lie upon or anything to cover them. Fortunately we are in the month of June, and, although the nights are still fresh, by lying in groups they probably manage to keep themselves warm enough. The atmosphere of the galleries is not particularly fragrant, although much better than might be expected considering the appearance and filthy condition of most of the occupants. The appearance of the prisoners is, for the most part, wretched enough. Nights passed upon the bare earth, and the absence of soap and water, comb and razor, do not tend to improve the appearance, but rather to invest part to clothes, skin, and hair the same dusty, sallow, lazar-house tint. The dress of most of the prisoners shows them to belong to the lowest classes, but here and there we came upon a man who apparently had seen better days, and, indeed, it would have been difficult for him to see worse ones than those he was then passing. Under the circumstances dark broadcloth and a black hat seemed less desirable covering than a blouse and a cap, and their wearers looked out of place and ill at ease among the overwhelming majority, belonging to the classes which the Parisians designate as *voyous* and *gamenches*, terms untranslatable into English, but which designate very low degrees of social *status* and moral cultivation. The prisoners were chiefly young men—some were mere lads of 13 and 16—and men in the decline of life. There were many gray and grizzled heads, and of these a great number had figured in former Revolutions and insurrections—in February and June, 1848, and even in some of the rebellions attempted against the rule of Louis Phillippe. It was the opinion of my guide—a Corsican officer of gendarmerie, "*qui en avoit vu de grises*," as the saying is, in many an outbreak and street fight, and whose regiment had won great distinction in fighting against the Communes—that when a man once became an insurgent he always remained an insurgent; that the pursuit had a fascination not to be resisted, and also that it was an hereditary taste, bequeathed by sire to son. It is quite certain that numbers of lads have been captured or killed fighting by the side of their fathers, and my gendarme expressed a most decided opinion that the only way to prevent the recurrence at some future day of such scenes as have lately been witnessed would be to transport, not only the prisoners, but their entire families, to New Caledonia, where, if they fought as stoutly against the cannibals as they had done against their own countrymen, and were as diligent in tilling the soil as they have lately been in building barricades, they could not fail to prosper and to found a colony, which might one day be a credit to France. It was of little use, he maintained, to export the wolf if you did not send with him the she-wolf and the cubs, as strongly imbued as himself with the homicidal and levelling virus. If Cayenne was unhealthy, New Caledonia was wholesome, and some of the least guilty and dangerous might even be allowed to settle in Algeria; but his preference was evidently for the distant colony, whence it would scarcely be possible for these malefactors to return to France. During the last three months there has been plenty of proof that the women and children of the insurgents are as ill-disposed and sometimes almost as dangerous as their husbands and fathers. It is a question whether even the severest examples will suffice to restrain the 100,000 followers of the Commune who are said to be still in Paris from a renewal of desperate attempts against public order, although there can now be no doubt of their being speedily put down. What they could not do when they had 2,000 guns and mitrailleuses and some hundreds of thousands of muskets they will hardly accomplish with such weapons as remain to them and against a vigilant police backed by a strong garrison. The Commune is crushed for the present in Paris, although many believe that before long it will make an attempt elsewhere, and the countries thought to be in the greatest danger of such risings are very opposite ones—Italy and Russia. The International is said to have extensive ramifications in Russia, where it would probably find support from the Poles, while Italy is now believed to be a focus of socialism and discontent, which, at a given moment, the partisans of the fallen Papacy might be ready to stimulate and assist.

To return to the Orangerie. Between the Lions' Den and the other extremity of the galleries, where are kept the class of prisoners known as the *Interessants*, against whom there appears to be little to allege, there is a long interval, where many hundreds of hapless beings rove about, lie on the ground, loll lislessly against walls, or stand in small groups conversing in low tones. Among them are seen the strangest figures and the most dilapidated costumes. Even my guide, accustomed as he was to strange sights, could not but pause to gaze in wonder at one extraordinary object we encountered. This was a beardless man, of any age between 20 and 30, not less than six feet two inches in height, and as thin as he was tall. His small head was surmounted by a battered wideawake, of great breadth of brim, and of a dusty gray colour, which as nearly as possible matched the cadaverous hue of his countenance and his dingy linen frock and trousers. The shoes on his stockingless feet were covered with dust, and looked the same colour as the rest. He was like some monstrous insect which had lived in a dust hole till it had taken the colour of its habitation. He had no shoulders or hips, or protuberances of any kind, but looked like a long stick with clothes on. He gazed vacantly about him, and when he saw us looking at him he shambled uneasily away. I do not expect to meet his like again, except in an etching by Callot or a tale by Hoffmann. Hard by was a group of prisoners squatted on the ground eating. The prison allowance is bread and water, but occasionally they get preserved meat, and these had some. Altogether, their condition is wretched, and one cannot help pitying those among them (and doubtless there are some such) who may be innocent although taken under suspicious circumstances. There seems no disposition on the part of their guardians to treat them severely, but how dreadful a punishment is the mere being herded with miscreants to those who have done no wrong, and who belong to a better class! It is painful to see the anxious women, some of them well dressed, and of most respectable appearance, who crowd round the garden gate imploring news of their relatives, beseeching an interview with them that cannot be granted. I spoke with several officers on duty there, some of whom evinced great kindness of feeling and commiseration for the unhappy people. The despair of some of the women who come to the gate, and learn that their husbands, sons, or fathers have been included in the detachment which left the night before for Brest or Oleron, or some other depôt, is quite heartbreaking. A good-natured fellow of an officer told me of one poor woman who wept so bitterly and pleaded so piteously to see her husband, who was to leave that night, that he had been moved to let her into the garden to call him out to see her, although thereby contravening the standing orders and risking disgrace. Perhaps it was by a mistake that the man, when taken in again, was put into a different compartment, and, the next day, was merely changed to another prison in Versailles and not sent away. For there are many buildings here allotted to the reception of these prisoners. The one which is known as the *Maisond' Arrêt*, situated in the Rue St. Pierre, has now the honour of sheltering and securing some of the principal members of the Commune —Assi, Rochefort, Billioray, and others. Paschal Grousset, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who makes himself remarked by his extreme politeness to everybody—a habit contracted, it is supposed, during his brief tenure of diplomatic functions—is also incarcerated there. He has not much opportunity just now of exercising his courtesy, unless it be to the turnkey, for he and the other chiefs are kept in solitary confinement, as befits the high degree of guilt imputed to them. Nobody can see them unless by express authorization from M. Thiers himself. Their cells are not uncomfortable, their food is abundant and wholesome, and it is said they are allowed books and pen and ink. So that they are far better off than the unfortunate wretches they have contributed to lead astray, and who are herded like cattle in the stables of Satory and the galleries of the Orangerie.

Among the foreigners who have been captured on proof or on suspicion of having served the Commune, Poles and Italians are said to be the most numerous. Notwithstanding the recent war a number of Germans were also among the insurgents. It was thought there would be more Spaniards; not ten persons of that nation have been found among the prisoners. During our visit to the Orangerie the obliging officer who accompanied us offered to ascertain whether there were any English in the place. An orderly was despatched to make the inquiry in the different compartments, and just as we finished our round he returned with a slip of paper, on which was written an Italian name, the owner of which, he said, declared himself an Englishman. We went to visit him. On the name being called, there appeared making his way through a crowd of most evil-visaged captives, a pale, slender young man, of dark complexion, who said that though of Italian parents he was born in England and a British subject. He spoke English like an educated person, and his manners and appearance were much in his favour. He had been more than a year in Paris, he said, engaged in some business, and during the Prussian siege, finding himself resourceless, he had enrolled himself in the National Guard in order to live. But he strenuously denied having served under the Commune, and said he had been captured in an ambulance, where he was under treatment for an accident, a wound caused by a nail having run into his foot. "A gentleman," he said, who had been his companion in captivity but had been released some days previously, had promised to state his case in the proper quarter, but had seemingly forgotten to do so. He protested his complete innocence, and seemed a very Daniel in the Lions' Den, for in that unpleasant division of the prison he was placed, although he was under the impression that he was among the *Interessants*. We heard of a counter-statement to his, to the effect that he had been captured in arms behind a barricade, which would explain his prison classification, but he told his own tale in a manner that inspired confidence in his veracity. We took care to make it known to the natural protectors of British subjects in France; steps were immediately taken to ascertain the truth of his tale, and, if he merited release, he by this time has doubtless been released.

THE ENGLISH COMMUNISTS ON PARIS.

(*Spectator*, June 17.)

A MANIFESTO has just been issued, followed by a good many well-known English workmen's signatures, which is perhaps the most significant and ominous of the political signs of the times. It bears, amongst others, the signature of George Odger, of B. Lucraft, of Thomas Mottershead, of Cowell Stepney, and of John Hales, and consists of an exceedingly vigorous and virulent defence of the Paris Commune. It is not an apology for the Commune; it is not a plea in extenuation of its violence; it is a thorough-going panegyric upon its aim and its deeds, bestowing, as far as we can apprehend its drift, implicit approval even on its most violent acts, such as the destruction of the great buildings of Paris and the massacre of the innocent hostages. The writing, as vigorous as Cobbett's, reminds us of that of earlier documents of the same Association, which have been attributed, we know not how truly, to the pen of the Corresponding Secretary for Germany, Karl Marx. But to whomsoever it may be due, it is a matter of no slight moment for England to find that ideas as violent as these are caught up and acknowledged by men who have taken no inconsiderable part in our recent English politics, who certainly sway the councils of a section, however small, of the working men's Unions, and who aspire (even though as yet unsuccessfully) to present the hopes and dreams of English labour. Let it be understood that we are expressing no amazement and no regret that these shrewd and vehement men regard the cause of the Paris Commune with far greater favour than the cause of the Versailles Assembly. Those who have read our criticisms on the fierce outrage which is only just at an end, will know that we think that in spite of terrible events must be almost equally divided between the two combatants; that Paris defied France, and that France insulted Paris; that after the murder of the two Generals (which was not the act of the Commune), Versailles at first far outdid Paris in ferocity and bad faith; that for a long time the Government inside Paris was singularly moderate and forbearing, though the demands addressed to the National Assembly were haughty and intolerable as coming from the representatives of a small minority, however energetic, of the nation, and as aiming virtually at the disintegration of the nation; that if towards the end of the second siege the passions of both parties boiled high, there was probably nothing to choose between the cruelty of the troops and the vindictiveness of the insurgents; and that when at last the great buildings of Paris blazed and the hostages were put to the sword, there was as much apology as there can be for any outbreak of fury in the well-calculated cruelty of M. Thiers' proclamations, and the brutal executions ordered by such leaders as the Marquis de Gallifet. All this, we admit. Nor should we feel either surprise or dismay at any manifesto signed by English working-men which, after weighing the merits and deserts of the opposite parties, should have found much more that was noble in the ideal of the Commune, and much less that was malignant about its actions, than ordinary lookers-on. But that would be faint language indeed to describe the manifesto just put forth by the Council of the International Association and approved by some of the leaders of the working-men. This manifesto finds but one serious fault with the Commune,—that it did not march on Versailles while Versailles was still indefensible. For the rest, it overwhelms the Assembly and its leaders with charges of treachery and infamy, but it ignores wholly the wild suspiciousness, the utter want of reciprocal loyalty and co-operation among the leaders of the Communne; it casts scorn on M. Thiers and his colleagues for their corruptness, but while intimating incidentally that many of the Paris forts were *bought* by them from the Commune, it forgets to note in this the equal corruptness of many of the Commune's trusted adherents; it denounces massacre in M. Thiers, but approves the retributive massacre of his antagonists; it speaks of its heroes as martyrs to be "enshrined in the great heart of the working-class;" and in a word, it justifies the bloody propaganda of the insurrectionary party of labour, just as the Holy Inquisition has justified the bloody propaganda of orthodoxy, or M. Thiers, the "pitilessness" of his party of enforcing "expiation." It is hardly pleasant to see words like these with the signature of respectable English working-class leaders at the bottom of them—

"When Thiers, as we have seen from the beginning of the conflict, enforced the humane practice of shooting down the Communal prisoners, the Commune, to protect their lives, was obliged to resort to the Prussian practice of securing hostages. The lives of the hostages had been forfeited over and over again by the continuous shooting of prisoners on the part of the Versailleze. How could they be spared any longer after the carnage with which MacMahon's proclamation celebrated their entrance into Paris? Was even the last check upon the unscrupulous ferocity of bourgeois Government—the taking of hostages—to be made a mere sham of? The real murderer of Archbishop Darboy is Thiers."

Even this miserable excuse is taken away by the admitted fact that the hostages were murdered when the struggle was at a close, so that it could not exercise any restraining influence on the conduct of the Versailles Generals, while it could and did enrage the troops into fiercer frenzy. To execute a number of innocent persons as your last administrative act is a curious way of exercising "a check upon the unscrupulous ferocity of bourgeois government;"—it was, indeed, such a "check" as a bottle of pure spirits is to delirium tremens, or the plunge of a spur to a horse that is running away. To our minds, it is a very grave fact that English working-men, however extreme, should be found to speak with enthusiasm of a party which, whatever may have been respectable and defensible in its aims, made light of the unity of France, preferred itself to the nation, and yet was so filled with mutual distrusts, that it could rely on no leader, could never bring more than a small fraction even of the people of Paris to support it at the polling-booths, and was forced to find its euthanasia in a world of ruin and a sea of blood. We do not take a much higher view of M. Thiers than the International Association itself, though we feel no confidence in many of the savage imputations on him which it disseminates. But such a conclusion as the following as to the merits of the Commune certainly startles us almost as much as would any direct English panegyric on the massacres of September, 1792, or on the bloody scenes of the December *coup d'état*:—

"Working-men's Paris, with its Commune, will be for ever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the workig-class. Its exterminators history has already nailed to that eternal pillory from which all the prayers of their priests will not avail to redeem them."

The ominous element in this manifesto, considered, that is, as obtaining the adhesion of any real leader of the English working-class, is the firm conviction which pervades it throughout that the hands of the working-class must be against those of all other classes; that the bourgeoisie of all countries are contemptible and corrupt; that humanity and the Proletariat are convertible terms; that no religion Voltairianism is the true creed of the working-class; that unless the wealthy submit implicitly to be ruled by the poor, and for the apparent good of the poor, a social war is the only means of regeneration. Nor is it even easy to make out clearly what the special objects of the advocates of the Proletariat are. They denounce indeed the high salaries of office, and wish to see Government carried on by those